THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE TWO CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1864. [PRICE TWO CENTS.

THIRD EDITION.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

REPORTED EVACUATION OF ATLANTA.

Town Said to be Occupied by General Sherman.

NEW YORK, July 22.—An apparently well-authenticated rumor is current that Atlanta was evacuated by the Rebels yesterday, and is now occupied by the forces under Major-General Sherman.

An official verification of this rumor is momentarily expected.

LATEST OFFICIAL NEWS.

REBEL ATTACKS REPULSED

ATLANTA CLOSELY INVESTED.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The President has advices from General Sherman, that Johnston came out of his fortifications yesterday and attacked him, but was repulsed, and Sherman's lines were advanced. He is now closely investing Atlanta.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY

LATEST OFFICIAL NEWS.

ATLANTA CUT OFF FROM THE EAST.

DECATUR OCCUPIED.

DESTRUCTION OF THE RAILROAD TO RICHMOND.

Our Guns Open on the City and Its Army of Defense.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Official information from General Sherman represents that everything is going on in a manner highly satisfactory.

All the day before yesterday our army was engaged with the enemy—the enemy being driven steadily on into their intrenchments. The city is in plain view of our troops, and our shells can reach it.

Five miles of the railroad between Atlanta and Decatur has been destroyed, rendering the road useless to the Rebels.

The *National Republican* has furnished the following, in advance of its publication:—

"Official advices from General Sherman, received this morning, cover the operations down to last night. The work of investing the city is fast going on.

"There was some hard fighting yesterday, resulting in the repulse of the enemy in his effort to dislodge our troops. General Palmer advanced his line to a more advantageous position. Our loss during the day was small.

"General Sherman holds the railroad leading from Atlanta to Richmond, so that Johnston cannot escape by that route to reinforce Lee.

"His only means of leaving Atlanta is by two roads leading South to Macon, and southwest to West Point and Mobile.

"If Johnston escapes with his army by either of these last-named routes, he will be obliged to move quickly.

"It is considered a well settled proposition in military circles, that the Rebels can better afford to lose Atlanta than Johnston's army, if it is not true that Longstreet is already in command of it."

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

Howard, the Forger.

Efforts are being made to release and give Howard, the forger, a trial.

Case of the Pirate Semmes.

No demand has been made for the delivery of Semmes, but the situation of things is such that he will probably be delivered up. If not a demand will be made.

The Public Debt.

The public debt of the United States, on the 19th instant, was one billion seven hundred and ninety-six million, two hundred and three thousand, sixty-six dollars and ninety-four cents, against one billion, seven hundred and ninety million, thirty-three thousand five hundred and sixty-nine dollars and thirty-four cents on the 12th instant, being an increase of one million, sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven dollars and sixty cents.

An Order from Secretary Stanton.

An order has been issued to-day at the War Office, by Secretary Stanton, forbidding all persons employed in the several Bureaus from communicating any information whatever respecting the business of the Department to any person not on duty in one of the offices, without the written or verbal authority of the Secretary. As the War Office has never been a very fruitful source of information, there are probably few whose resources in that direction will be greatly curtailed by this order.

Volunteer Counselors.

The rumor of the resignation of Secretary Stanton has brought down upon the President innumerable letters of suggestion and recommendation as to the proper person to fill the duties of the War Office. These come from all sorts of persons, from Governors of States downwards, and nominate every conceivable candidate, famous and obscure. Mr. Lincoln would probably be more indebted to these volunteer counselors if the reported retirement of Mr. Stanton did not happen to be news to him.

A Precious Rascal.

The notorious Clarence Randolph Younge, who gained so unenviable a reputation as paymaster or purser of the Confederate war steamer *Alabama*, has been heard from. After deserting a wife and family in Georgia previous to his career as a pirate, he has further immortalized himself by leaving a second wife in England, to whom he was married, and is now on his way out to the Northern States.

Instructions from the Treasury Department.

Official instructions, in accordance with provisions of the recent law regulating trade in insurrectionary States, which have been in course of preparation since the adjournment of Congress, will be issued from the Treasury Department in a few days.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Correspondence on the Subject—The Letters of Mr. Greeley and the Rebel Emissaries—The President's Note "To Whom it May Concern"—Conditions Precedent to the Consideration of Any Propositions—High Dudgeon of the Self-Constituted Commissioners—The Negotiations Broken Off.

BUFFALO, July 21.—The following correspondence explains itself:—

MR. SANDERS TO MR. GREELEY.

(Copy.)—Private and Confidential.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, Canada West, July 12, 1864.—Dear Sir:—I am authorized to say that Hon. Clement C. Clay, of Alabama, Professor James P. Holcombe, of Virginia, and George N. Sanders, of Dixie, are ready and willing to go at once to Washington, upon complete and unqualified protection being given, either by the President or Secretary of War. Let the permission include the three names and one other.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE N. SANDERS.

To Hon. Horace Greeley.

MR. GREELEY TO THE COMMISSIONERS.

(Copy.)

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 17, 1864.—Gentlemen:—I am informed that you are duly accredited from Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace, that you desire to visit Washington in the fulfilment of your mission, and that you further desire that Mr. George N. Sanders shall accompany you. If my information be thus far substantially correct, I am authorized by the President of the United States to tender you his safe conduct on the journey proposed, and to accompany you at the earliest time that will be agreeable to you.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

To Messrs. Clement C. Clay, Jacob Thompson, James P. Holcombe, Clifton House, C. W.

REPLY OF MESSRS. CLAY AND HOLCOMBE.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, July 18, 1864.—Sir: We have the honor to acknowledge your favor of the 27th instant, which would have been answered on yesterday, but for the absence of Mr. Clay. The safe conduct of the President of the United States has been tendered us, we regret to state, under some misapprehension of facts. We have not been accredited to him from Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace. We are, however, in the confidential employment of our Government, and are entirely familiar with its wishes and opinions on that subject; and we feel authorized to declare that, if the circumstances disclosed in this correspondence were communicated to Richmond, we would be at once invested with the authority to which your letter refers; or other gentlemen clothed with full powers would be immediately sent to Washington with a view of hastening a consummation so much to be desired, and terminating at the earliest possible moment the calamities of the war. We respectfully ask, through your intervention, a safe conduct to Washington, and thence, by any route which may be designated, through your lines to Richmond. We would be gratified if Mr. George Sanders was embraced in this privilege. Permit us, in conclusion, to acknowledge our obligations to you for the interest you have manifested in the furtherance of our wishes, and to express the hope that in any event you will afford us the opportunity of tendering them in person before you leave the Falls.

We remain, very respectfully, &c.,
C. C. CLAY, JR.,
J. P. HOLCOMBE.

P. S.—It is proper to state that Mr. Thompson is not here, and has not been staying with us since our sojourn in Canada.

MR. GREELEY TO CLAY AND HOLCOMBE.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA, N. Y., July 18, 1864.—Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of this date by the hand of Mr. W. C. Jewett. The state of facts therein presented being materially different from that which was understood to exist by the President when he intrusted me with the safe conduct required, it seems to me on every account advisable that I should communicate with him by telegraph and solicit fresh instructions, which I shall at once proceed to do.

I hope to be able to transmit the result this afternoon, and, at all events, I shall do so at the earliest moment. Yours truly,

(Signed) HORACE GREELEY.

To Messrs. Clement C. Clay and James P. Holcomb, Clifton House, C. W.

THEIR ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, July 18, 1864.—To Hon. H. Greeley, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Sir:—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date, by the hands of Colonel Jewett, and will await the further answer which you propose to send to us.

We are, very respectfully, &c.,
(Signed) C. C. CLAY, JR.,
JAMES P. HOLCOMBE.

FURTHER FROM MR. GREELEY.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK, July 19, 1864.—Gentlemen:—At a late hour last evening (too late for communication with you,) I received a despatch informing me that further instructions left Washington last evening, which must reach me, if there be no interruption, at noon to-morrow. Should you decide to await their arrival, I feel confident that they will enable me to answer definitely your note of yesterday morning. Regretting a delay which I am sure you will regard as unavoidable on my part,

I remain, yours truly,
HORACE GREELEY.

To Hon. Messrs. C. C. Clay, Jr., and J. P. Holcombe, Clifton House, Niagara, C. W.

ITS ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, July 19, 1864.—Sir:—Colonel Jewett has just handed us your note of this date, in which you state that further instructions from Washington will reach you by noon to-morrow, if there be no interruption. One, or possibly both, of us may be obliged to leave the Falls to-day, but will return in time to receive the communication which you promise to-morrow. We remain truly yours, &c.,

(Signed) JAMES P. HOLCOMBE,
C. C. CLAY, JR.

To Hon. Horace Greeley, now at the International Hotel.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSITION.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 18.—To whom it may concern:—Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms, on substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FROM MAJOR HAY TO PROFESSOR HOLCOMBE.

Major Hay would respectfully inquire whether Professor Holcombe, and the gentlemen associated with him, desire to send to Washington by Major Hay any message in reference to the communication delivered to him yesterday; and, in that case, when he may expect to be favored with such messages.

THE REPLY.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, Wednesday. Mr. Holcombe presents his compliments to Major Hay, and greatly regrets if his return to Washington has been delayed by any expectation of an answer to the communication which Mr. Holcombe received from him on yesterday to be delivered to the President of the United States. That communication was accepted as the response to a letter of Messrs. Clay and Holcombe to Hon. H. Greeley, and to that gentleman an answer has been transmitted.

CLIFTON HOUSE, Niagara Falls, Thursday, July 21.

MR. JEWETT MAKES A NOTE.

[Copy of original letter held by me to deliver to Hon. Horace Greeley, and which duplicate I now furnish the Associated Press. Signed,
WM. CORNELL JEWETT.]

FINAL RESPONSE FROM CLAY AND HOLCOMBE.

NIAGARA FALLS, CLIFTON HOUSE, July 21.—To Hon. Horace Greeley:—Sir: The paper handed to Mr. Holcombe on yesterday, in your presence, by Major Hay, A. A. G., as an answer to the application in our note of the 18th inst., is couched in the following terms:—

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1864.—To whom it may concern:—Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms, on other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

The application to which we refer was elicited by your letter of the 17th instant, in which you inform Mr. Jacob Thompson and ourselves that you were authorized by the President of the United States to tender us his safe conduct on the hypothesis that we were "duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace," and desired a visit to Washington in the fulfilment of this mission. This assertion, to which we then gave, and still do, entire credence, was accepted by us as the evidence of an unexpected, but most gratifying change in the policy of the President, a change which we felt authorized to hope might terminate in the conclusion of peace mutually just, honorable and advantageous to the North and to the South, exacting no condition but that we should be "duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace." Thus proffering a basis for conference as comprehensive as we could desire, it seemed to us that the President opened a door which had previously been closed against the Confederate States for a full interchange of sentiments, free discussion of conflicting opinions, and untrammelled effort to remove all causes of controversy by liberal negotiations. We, indeed, could not claim the benefit of a safe conduct which has been extended to us in a character we had no right to assume, and had never expected to possess; but the uniform declarations of our Executive and Congress, and their thrice-repeated, and as often repulsed, attempts to open negotiations, furnish a sufficient pledge to assure us that this conciliatory manifestation on the part of the President of the United States would be met by them in a temper of equal magnanimity. We had, therefore, no hesitation in declaring that if this correspondence was communicated to the President of the Confederate States, he would promptly embrace the opportunity presented for seeking a peaceful solution of this unhappy strife. We feel confident that you must share our profound regret that the spirit which dictated the first step towards peace had not continued to animate the counsels of your President. Had the representatives of the two Governments met to consider this question, the most momentous ever submitted to human statesmanship, in a temper of becoming moderation and equity, followed as their deliberations would have been by the prayers and benedictions of every patriot and Christian on the habitable globe, who is there so bold as to pronounce that the frightful waste of individual happiness and public prosperity which is daily saddening the universal heart, might not have been terminated; or if the desolation and carnage of war must still be endured through weary years of blood and suffering, that there might not at least have been infused into its conduct something more of the spirit which softens and partially redeems its brutalities. Instead of the safe conduct which we solicited, and which your first letter gave us every reason to suppose would be extended for the purpose of initiating a negotiation in which neither Government would compromise its rights or its dignity, a document has been presented which provokes as much indignation as surprise. It bears no feature of resemblance to that which was originally offered, and is unlike any paper which ever before emanated from the constitutional Executive of a free people. Addressed "to whom it may concern," it precludes negotiation, and prescribes in advance the terms and conditions of peace. It returns to the original policy of "No bargaining, no negotiations, no truces with Rebels, except to bury their dead, until every man shall have laid down his arms, submitted to the Government and sued for mercy." What may be the explanation of this sudden and entire change in the views of the President, and this rude withdrawal of a courteous overture for negotiation at the moment it was likely to be accepted, of this emphatic recall of words of peace just uttered, and fresh blasts of war to the bitter end, we leave for the speculation of those who have the means or inclination to penetrate the mysteries of his Cabinet, or fathom the caprice of his imperial will. It is enough for us to say that we have no use whatever for the paper which has been placed in our hands. We could not transmit it to the President of the Confederate States without offering him an indignity, dishonoring ourselves, and incurring the well-merited scorn of our countrymen.

Whilst an ardent desire for peace pervades the people of the Confederate States, we rejoice to believe that there are few, if any, among them, who would purchase it at the expense of liberty, honor, and self-respect. If it can be secured only by their submission to terms of conquest, the generation is yet unborn which will witness its restitution. If there be any military autocrat in the North who is entitled to proffer the conditions of this manifesto, there is none in the South authorized to entertain them.

Those who control our armies are the servants of the people, not their masters; and they have no more inclination than they have right to subvert the social institutions of the sovereign States, to overthrow their established Constitutions, and to barter away their priceless heritage of self-government. This correspondence will not, however, we trust, prove wholly barren of good results.

If there is any citizen of the Confederate States who has clung to a hope that peace was possible with this Administration of the Federal Government, it will strip from his eyes the last film of such a delusion. Or, if there be any whose hearts have grown faint under the suffering and agony of this bloody struggle, it will inspire them with fresh energy to endure and brave whatever may yet be requisite to preserve to themselves and their children all that gives dignity and value to life, or hope and consolation to death. And if there be any patriots or Christians in your land who shrink appalled from the illimitable vista of private misery and public calamity which stretches before them, we pray that in their bosom a resolution may be quickened to recall the abused authority and vindicate the outraged civilization of their country. For the solicitude you have manifested to inaugurate a movement which contemplates results the most noble and humane, we return our sincere thanks; and are, most respectfully and truly, your obedient servants,

C. C. CLAY, JR.,
JAMES P. HOLCOMBE.

THANKS TO CORNELL JEWETT.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, July 20, 1864.—Colonel W. C. Jewett, Cataract House, Niagara Falls:—Sir:—We are in receipt of your note admonishing us of the departure of Hon. Horace Greeley from the Falls; that he regrets the sad termination of the initiatory steps taken for peace, in consequence of the change made by the President to convey commissioners to Washington for negotiations unconditionally; and that Mr. Greeley will be pleased to receive any answer we may have to make through you. We avail ourselves of this offer to inclose a letter to Mr. Greeley, which you will oblige us by delivering. We cannot take leave of you without expressing our thanks for your courtesy and kind offices as the intermediary through whom our correspondence with Mr. Greeley has been conducted, and assuring you that we are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

C. C. CLAY, JR.,
JAMES P. HOLCOMBE.

THE FIGHT AT SNICKER'S GAP.

SNICKER'S FERRY, VA., July 20.—The forces under Major-General Wright have pursued Early at a lively rate from Washington to this place, sometimes skirmishing with their rear-guard, which proved to have been kept twenty-four hours in the rear of the main body for purposes of observation.

It invariably fled when attacked. When near Purcellsville, some miles south of Snicker's Gap, Duffie's Cavalry, of General Crook's command, came upon their trains, and captured eighty-two of their wagons, with but slight loss. Up at the mouth of the Gap he had a more serious time, and lost a few men. Crook then brought up his cavalry, and, passing through the Gap, reached the ferry, which was strongly protected, so that he could not cross.

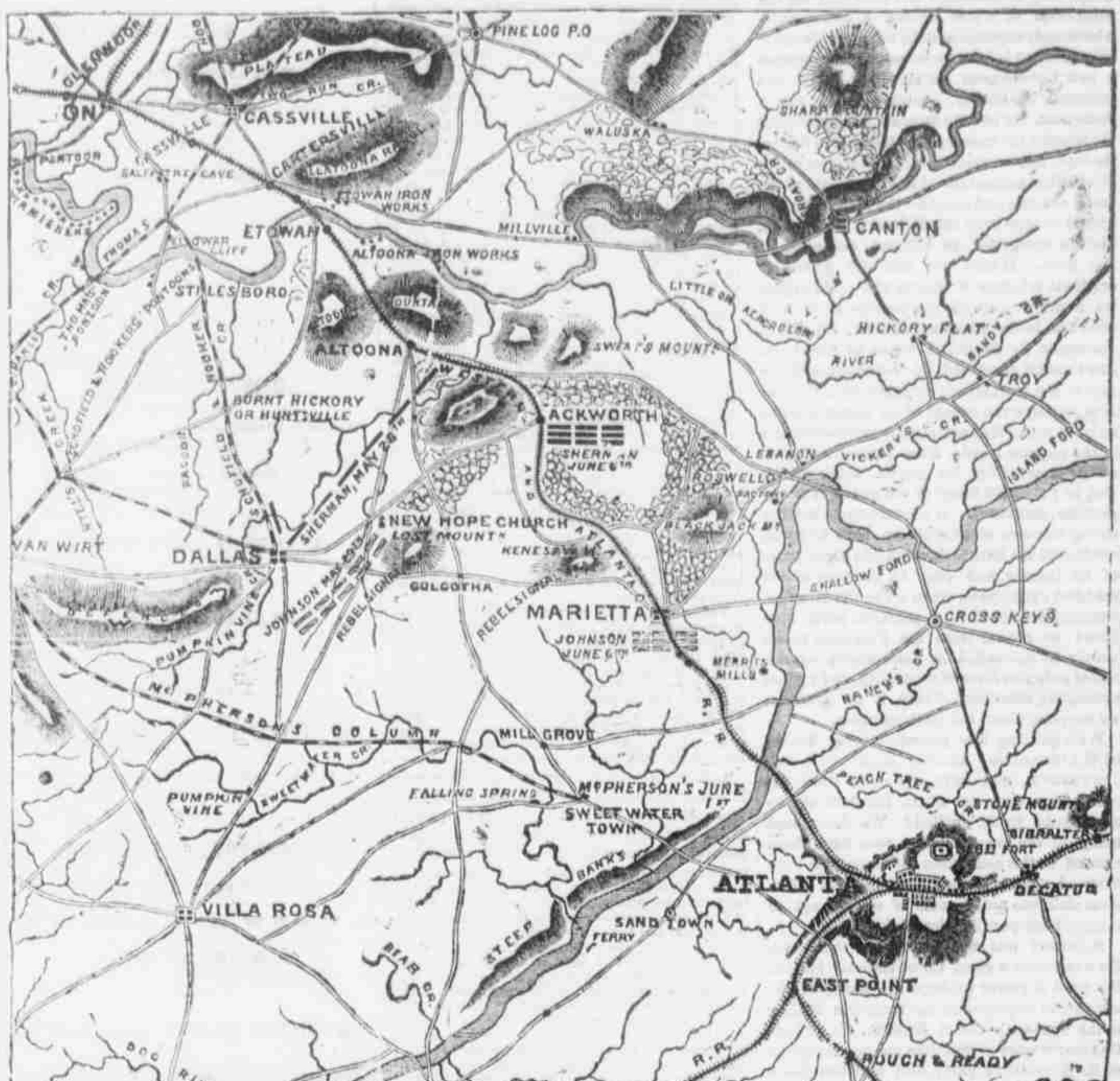
The next day General Wright came up with some of his troops, and soon determined to attempt a crossing sufficiently at least to develop their strength. He did so, and under cover of artillery fire crossed over several regiments, which maintained their ground manfully for some time; but, just as reinforcements were about to join them, they came back, the right of the line being in some confusion.

It is now near night, and a renewal of the attempt could not be made until morning. General Wright then began to manœuvre, to divide his enemy's force and his attention, when he could easily have destroyed him. Instead of succeeding in this, he found that Early had received news from Lee which, together with the chances of being thrashed by Wright, made him pack up and leave at double-quick in the direction of Strasburg. General Wright crossed the river, and proceeded a few miles towards Winchester, but learning nothing to change his mind as to the direction the enemy had taken, he countermarched his forces, in obedience to orders.

Among the casualties on the 18th, at Island ford, were Colonel Washburne, 116th Ohio, wounded; Colonel Frost, 11th Virginia, wounded in the bowels, and Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, 5th New York heavy artillery, serving as infantry, missing, and known to be severely wounded. The whole loss was three hundred men. The enemy's loss was five hundred, by their own statements.

SHERMAN'S FLANKING MOVEMENT.

Scene of the Flank Movement by which Atlanta Has Been Successfully Cut Off From Augusta and Richmond.



AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Decline of the Rebel Cause in England—No Hopes of Recognition.

London (July 6) Correspondence of Manchester Guardian.

A friend, who is in confidential official communication with both sides in the American civil war, speaks of the difficulties of the South as far greater than are allowed to appear on the surface. In his opinion, notwithstanding all the gallantry of Confederate resistance, the Federal Government, so long as it can command a general like Grant to carry out the policy of "man for man," and has at its back the as yet unexhausted recruiting fields of Ireland and Germany, to say nothing of a practically unlimited command of greenbacks, ships, stores, and munitions of war, must progress towards a conquest, which can only be retarded by all that Confederate determination and skill can accomplish. I mention this, as it is the opinion of one who enjoys, I believe, almost unequalled opportunities of coming to a sound conclusion, and whose sympathies are in many respects with the South, all the more as he considers that slavery—the real obstacle to English good wishes for the Confederacy—is practically at an end, whatever may be the issue of the present conflict.

The Kearsarge off Dover.

AMERICAN FLEETS LIKELY TO COLLECT IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

From the Dublin Freeman's Journal, July 8.

The American war steamer *Kearsarge* arrived in Dover roads at six o'clock on Wednesday evening. It had been stated in some of the French papers that a successor to the *Alabama* would probably be in waiting off Cherbourg when the Federal vessel left that port, and that another naval engagement might take place, in which the South would have an opportunity of retrieving its late defeat. No new *Alabama*, however, seems to have yet appeared; but it is asserted that a steamer, the *Jeddo*, which left Bordeaux on the 22d of June, is to take the place of the notorious privateer.

The *Opinion Nationale* asserts that the *Jeddo* here referred to will soon reappear, fully armed and manned, and with the Confederate flag flying. Captain Semmes, it is said, is too ill to take command of her. This duty will consequently devolve upon the First Lieutenant of the late *Alabama*, whose appointment is expected to arrive about the middle of the present month. If the statements of the French papers are to be relied on, there will soon be no lack in the Channel of war vessels belonging to the opposing Powers.

According to those statements, the *Florida* is already there; the *Jeddo*, as we have seen, is being got ready, and "the South is probably preparing a display of fresh forces;" while, on the other hand, we learn that the Federal steamer *Niagara* left Antwerp on the 2d instant, to cruise in the Channel, and that a new Federal steamer, the *Macedonian*, built upon the same model as the *Kearsarge*, and armed with heavy guns, is expected.

The Paris *Press* thinks that a far more "dramatic engagement than that in which the *Alabama* perished" may accordingly be looked for at no distant date.

Alleged Kidnapping of an English Boy by the Federals.

From the Liverpool Post, July 7.

Mr. Anthony McCartan, of No. 55 Bond street, in this town, complains that a son of his, who in March went to New York, has been kidnapped by the Federals under circumstances which are not at present clearly explained. The following telegrams, however, passed yesterday between Mr. McCartan and Earl Russell:—

FROM ANTHONY M'CARTAN, NO. 55 BOND STREET, LIVERPOOL, TO EARL RUSSELL.

I claim my son, John M'Cartan, from the Federal navy, being under age. He was robbed, kidnapped, and is now on board the *Niagara*.

FROM EARL RUSSELL TO ANTHONY M'CARTAN, NO. 55 BOND STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Foreign Office, July 6, 1864.—If you will send me as full and detailed an account as possible, together with a baptismal certificate of the age of your son, Lord Lyons shall be instructed by Saturday's mail to do what he properly can to obtain his release from service.

We believe Mr. M'Cartan has proceeded to London to confer with the authorities.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Maryland Constitutional Convention—Everybody to Take the Oath—Peace Propositions, &c.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—The Maryland Constitutional Convention yesterday passed a resolution requesting that all adults within the State be required to take the oath of allegiance, and recommend that Rebel sympathizers in our State be required to pay all damages incurred by the recent invasion.

The late peace proposition sensation causes some talk here, but nothing serious will result from it. It smells too much of Copperheadism and partisan trickery. The Washington *Chronicle* gives no importance to the movement. Unionists here want nothing but an unconditional subjugation of all traitors and enemies of the Government.

Favorable reports come in of further Union successes near Winchester and that region.

—Mr. Luke Putnam, of Warsaw, Wyoming county, who is seventy-four years of age, hoed one and a half acres of corn in twelve hours on Friday last, and did the work well.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Strict Discipline Among the Rebels—Their Marching Orders During the Late Raid.

The following manuscript general orders issued by the Rebel General Ransom to the officers and soldiers of his command, when they commenced their recent great raid into Maryland, have been captured or picked up by some of the Union troops:—

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 1—HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, VALLEY DISTRICT, June 28, 1864.—The following directions for the march of this command will hereafter be strictly observed:—

Before the march begins on each morning, the rolls of each company will be called after mounting, and the adjutant of each regiment will keep a list of the names of all deserters.

Before dismounting at camp in the evening the rolls will again be called, and the brigade commanders will report to these headquarters the number of men absent at each roll call.

The habitual order of march will be in column of "fours," but on narrow roads by "twos." The distance between the head of one brigade and the rear of another will be two hundred yards. When artillery and ambulances accompany the brigades, those assigned to each brigade will follow immediately in the rear of their brigades. During the march the brigades in rear will regulate their movements by those in front.

Regular halts will be made during the march, and neither officers nor men will leave the column, except at such halts, unless by the written consent of the brigade commander, and such permission will not be granted unless for important reasons.

Brigade, regimental, and company commanders will pass frequently from front to rear of their respective commands to see that the column is at all times well closed up. Brigades will alternate in the march daily. A rearguard will be placed behind each brigade, and no person, except staff officers or couriers, will be permitted to fall behind such guard.

All the wagons of this division will march together, under direction of the division quartermaster.

The quartermasters of the command will constantly accompany their respective trains. One man, dismounted when practicable, will go with each wagon to assist the driver. He will remain with the wagon. No other parties will be permitted with the train, except when a guard shall be necessary. The quartermasters will be held responsible that no others accompany the wagons. No other wagons or conveyances than those allowed from army headquarters will be allowed.

Upon reaching camp, officers and men must remain in their camps, and commanders will establish proper camp guards.

Immediately upon fixing the headquarters of the brigade, the commanders will report their locality to division headquarters.

The utmost order and perfect quiet will be preserved upon the march and in camp. The silly practice of whooping and hallooing is strictly forbidden.

Destruction of the fences and crops of the farmers is strictly prohibited, and such outrages will be paid for in the pay of the officers of the command nearest where such depredations may be committed.

Greatest care must be taken of ammunition. Not a cartridge must be fired unnecessarily. An important campaign is commenced, and upon its results depend more than we can estimate.

The Major-General commanding asks and expects from every man of his command a hearty and cheerful compliance with orders, assuring all that they shall reap and enjoy the full fruits of whatever their labors and privations may obtain.

By command of Major-General RANSOM.
Walter K. Martin, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Brig.-Gen. Neil McCausland, com'dg brigade.
N. Fitzhugh, Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 2.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, June 28, 1864.—The following act of Congress, approved June 1, 1864, is published for the information of this command:—

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact that the commanding general of any army in the field shall have the power to direct the dismounting of any non-commissioned officer or officers, soldier or soldiers in the cavalry service of his command, and to place him or them in the infantry, who shall misbehave before the enemy, or shall be guilty of wasting, spoiling, or appropriating to his use any private property or doing any violence to any citizen.

SEC. 2. That the horses belonging to persons so dismounted, and which they may have in the service, may be taken for the use of the army, and the appraised value thereof shall be paid to the owner.

This will be read at least three times at the head of each company in the command.

By command of Major-General RANSOM.
Walter K. Martin, A. A. G.
N. Fitzhugh, A. A. G.

THE RESULT.

From the Richmond Examiner.

It must not be forgotten that in all the accounts of the proceedings near Washington, there is nothing from our side. We have not heard the whole story, perhaps. We do not even know whether the "invasion" is yet done, although the New York papers so represent it. Most of what they do report appears to have the mark of truth, and it must be confessed that our "invasion," just at this moment, looks like one of the most paltry affairs of the war.

Washington was not taken. Baltimore was not taken. The Yankeeized population of Martinsburg has embraced their townsman, Hunter, gain. Not a bridge of the road between Washington and Baltimore was burned. The road itself was unbroken. What has been done then? What has yet been obtained by these opportunities—Lynchburg and Washington—the line of which Providence has not vouchsafed since the first year of the war? One house has been burned; two thousand head of cattle brought off; Major-General Tyler and Major-General Franklin were taken prisoners, and both permitted to escape.

Major-General Breckinridge has improved the occasion to display his fine feelings at Blair's old house. These are nearly all the results to be gathered from such accounts as we hope, and pray, and trust, that the story still is "left half told." The faile of the great chance of Lynchburg was bad enough, but it would be indeed hard if this invasion of a country emptied of troops should accomplish only the burning of a house to cool the embers of John Letcher's dwelling.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL S. D. LEE.

The Marion (Miss.) *Clarion* gives a brief military biography of this officer, recently appointed Lieutenant General. He is a native of South Carolina and a graduate of West Point, where he was honored with a diploma in 1854. He was a classmate of Generals J. E. B. Stuart, J. B. Villipigue, W. D. Pender, and Horace Randall.

After leaving West Point, he entered the regular service as Second Lieutent of the Artillery and was subsequently promoted to First Lieutenant of the 1st Regiment of Regulars. Shortly after his native State left the old Union, General Lee resigned his position in the service of the United States, and repaired to South Carolina, where he entered the army of that State as Captain, early in March, 1861.

He served with Beauregard in the taking of Fort Sumter, and after the strife was fully inaugurated and a hostile army on the soil of the Old Dominion, he repaired to Virginia with a battery of light artillery, and there, with the legion of Ransom, figured conspicuously and honorably in many of the sanguinary engagements. He was soon promoted to the rank of Major, next Lieut.-Colonel and then Colonel. He commanded a battery on the Potomac for some time; was in the battle of Seven Pines and the seven days' fight around Richmond; was next assigned to duty as Colonel of the 4th Virginia Cavalry, and subsequently to a battery of artillery, that gained distinction in the second battle of Manassas and at Sharpsburg. When a commander was needed for the defenses of Vicksburg in the fall of 1862, President Davis sent him to defend the stronghold of Mississippi, having conferred upon the rank of Brigadier-General.

He commanded at the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, above Vicksburg, where, in December, 1862, he whipped Sherman and Morgan Smith, who brought a large force against his heroic little band. At the battle of Baker's Creek he commanded a brigade of Georgians, and during the siege of Vicksburg held that portion of Stevenson's line so furiously assaulted on the 19th and 22d of May.

Arrival of a Steamer.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The steamer *Atalanta*, from Havre on the 7th instant, has arrived. She passed an American man-of-war cruizing off the Lizards.

Arrival of a Regiment.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The 17th Massachusetts Regiment arrived this morning from Newbern.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Flour quiet; sales of 11,000 barrels at $9·50@9·80 for State; $10·50@12·00 for Ohio, and $12·00@13·25 for Southern. Wheat and Corn are firm, with unimportant sales. Beef dull. Pork firm at $40@40·12½. Lard steady at 19@19½c. Whisky steady at $1·74@1·75.

Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 108½; Illinois Central, 124; Cumberland preferred, 56¼; Illinois Central Bonds, 112; Michigan Southern, 85¾; New York Central, 131½; Michigan Southern guaranteed, 128¾; Reading, 132½; Hudson River, 126¾; Erie, 108¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 135½; One Year Certificates, 94¾; Five-Twenties, Coupons, 104½; Coupon 6, 102¼; Registered, 103.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 62. Noon, 72. Wind, NNW.

COMMENCEMENT.—On the occasion of the twenty-seventh annual commencement of the Franklin Marshall College, to be celebrated at Lancaster next Wednesday, the address before the Alumni will be delivered by Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, Pa. The Pennsylvania Railroad has authorized the Faculty of the College to issue *free* return tickets to visitors attending the commencement, provided they have paid local fare over their road to Lancaster.

ATTENTION, TWENTIETH REGIMENT, P. V.—CAMP CADWALADER, July 22, 1864.—All men absent on furloughs will report themselves in camp to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, as the regiment has received marching orders, and will break camp at 8·30 o'clock.

A street parade will be made over the following route:—

Down Ridge avenue to Nineteenth street, down Nineteenth to Green, down Green to Broad, down Broad to Spring Garden, down Spring Garden to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to the Custom House, where the regiment will be reviewed by the Bounty Fund Commission.

By order of WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
Colonel Commanding.
J. B. RONEY, First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

EXTRA!

FIFTH EDITION!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH ATLANTA.

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, NEW YORK, July 22.—The Western Union Telegraph Company are in communication with Atlanta, Ga., to-day, messages from that place of this date having been transmitted over their wires.

No official announcement of the capture or occupation of Atlanta has been received at this office up to this hour—4 o'clock.

LATER FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

CONFIRMATION OF THE GOOD NEWS.

DESERTERS COMING IN RAPIDLY

GUERILLA OPERATIONS IN MISSOURI.

SUCCESSES GAINED IN SOUTHWEST.

LOUISVILLE, July 22.—The Nashville *Union* of yesterday says that on Monday morning Decatur, Georgia, was occupied by our forces, thus cutting off all Rebel communication with South Carolina, by way of Macon.

Deserters and stragglers have been coming into our lines in great numbers since we crossed the Chattahoochee. They represent that all hope of saving Atlanta has disappeared.

MORE NEWS FROM SHERMAN.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 21.

Sherman has torn up some five miles of the railroad between Atlanta and Decatur, and on one portion of his lines holds a position overlooking Atlanta, and from which it can be shelled if necessary.

There was considerable fighting going on on Wednesday as well as yesterday, resulting advantageously. Everything is progressing most favorable to us, according to all reports from that quarter. Yesterday General Palmer advanced his line to a more advantageous position.

Our loss during the day was small. According to report the Rebels have been industriously fortifying Atlanta, first, by an extensive line of rifle-pits nine miles in length, covering an interior line of fortifications protected by abattis, and interlaced with an inner series of rifle-pits.

The position of the city is, however, not favorable for defense, and it is evident that the Rebels do not count upon being able to hold it long by the aid of its defensive works.

THE GUERILLA WAR IN MISSOURI.

ST. JOSEPH'S, July 21.—The guerillas turned back from Livingston last night, and occupied Caldwell county. After being joined by another band from the West, the combined *force*, numbering some five hundred men, marched on Plattsburg, in Clinton county, where the surrender of the garrison, consisting of two companies of militia, was demanded in the name of the Confederate States army.

Captain Turner, commanding the post, refused to surrender, and told his men to escape. A fight ensued, in which Turner was killed. Most of his men who escaped have arrived here.

General Fisk's appeal is being promptly responded to, and the men are being sent into the field at once. One thousand men, under General Ben. Loan, will soon be here from Andrew county.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

Bids For Flour.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Yesterday at 12 o'clock M., bids were opened by Captain C. Greene, C. S. V. for furnishing the Subsistence Department with flour. All the bids received were for No. 2 flour, and the number of barrels accepted was 26,600. The following is a list of the bids and bidders:—

A. Ross, Ray & Brother, Georgetown, 2500 barrels at $13·25 per barrel. Accepted.

George W. Mears, 1500 barrels at $13·48 per barrel; 1000 barrels at $13·58; 1000 barrels at $13·68; 1500 barrels, accepted, at $13·48.

Thos. H. Donohue, 2000 barrels at $14·44 per barrel; 1159 barrels at $14·15; 960 barrels at $13·65; 1287 barrels at $13·40; 200 barrels at $13·25.

The two last bids were accepted.

John A. Green, 1000 barrels at $13·79; 1000 barrels at $13·82; 1000 barrels at $13·85; 1000 barrels at $13·87, and 1000 barrels at $13·90.

Reported Battle at Leesburg.

No confirmation of the reported fight at Leesburg has been received. If a fight had taken place yesterday at Leesburg, which is in the Department of Washington, it would doubtless be known at General Auger's headquarters by this time, but no information of the fact has reached there.

Naval Captures.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture, off Mosquito Inlet, of the sloop *Sarah Mary*, of Nassau, N. P., on the morning of the 26th of June. She had a cargo of nine bales of cotton. The sloop has since sunk, being unseaworthy. Her cargo was saved.

Also the capture, by the United States steamer *Lodona*, of the sloop *Hope*, of Nassau, while attempting to run out of Sapelo, on the 10th inst. Her cargo consisted of seventeen bales of cotton and nine boxes of tobacco.

Fire at Boston.

BOSTON, July 22.—A fire this morning, at the corner of Causeway and Merrimac streets, destroyed Keanting & Co.'s planing and saw mill, the Union Watch Factory, and three or four dwellings. The loss is not known.

Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9½ A. M.…………255¼ 12 M.…………254½
11 A. M.…………257½ 1 P. M.…………255½

Market weak.

☞ ATTENTION, FIFTEENTH WARD! A Public Meeting of the Citizens of the Ward will be held at the School House, COATES and TWENTIETH Streets, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 23d instant at 8 o'clock, to appoint Delegates to the County Convention to avoid the Draft. [jy22-2t] WM. MANN, Chairman of previous meetings to avoid the Draft.

Official Drawings of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky.

CLASS 346—July 21, 1864.
37, 70, 2, 47, 3, 73, 27, 22, 30, 11, 72, 31, 61.
EXTRA CLASS 347—July 22, 1864.
54, 49, 2, 33, 74, 31, 26, 17, 22, 50, 24, 52.
Circulars sent by addressing L. E. SIMMONS & Co., Covington, Ky.

Evening Telegraph
A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.
OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Two Cents Per Copy, or Twelve Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Six Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure their insertion in all of our editions.

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1864.

THE ACTION BETWEEN THE KEARSARGE AND THE ALABAMA.

It is very amusing to observe how crestfallen the English sympathizers with the Rebellion are at the result of the action between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*. It is very natural for them to be grieved at the loss of their ship and *prestige*. The ship was theirs, except in officering, and, of course, they cannot complain of the quality of that, after having spoken of it with so great commendation.

After the first burst of astonishment and dismay, the English set to thinking how the *Alabama* could have been beaten by the *Kearsarge*. They then made the great discovery that the *Kearsarge* was the superior vessel. In the simplicity of the Yankee mind it was never doubted before or after the fight. But the English had to reason about it. They are so "profoundly skilled in Analytic," "that they would undertake to prove by force of "argument a man's no horse." They have proved by ratiocination that the superiority of the *Kearsarge* in fighting qualities was the cause of her victory. Perhaps we Yankees were too hasty in jumping to this conclusion, without receiving the weight of English authority, but we must admit that even before they reasoned it out, we had supposed that to be the case. We did not on this account find that the thing was unfair, for we recollected to have heard that superiority in fighting qualities is generally conducive to gaining victories. Moreover, we thought that, probably, no two ships ever fought on more equal terms than those incident to the action under discussion.

From the first conclusion, that the *Kearsarge* was superior, the English, who are the champions of fairness generally, have come, as we said, to a second conclusion—that the fight was an unfair thing. In fact it was deceptive—a trick of which no one but a Yankee could be capable. It was the very reverse of what they had a right to expect, consequently they confess that they are disappointed, for John Bull is an honest and a straightforward fellow. O Captain Winslow, how could you take advantage of your superior tonnage! What if it was only a few tons, yet you sank a vessel under your size! Why did you fire so *slowly?* It was an unfair advantage in aim. Why did you not take pattern from the method in which the *Excellent's* gunners peppered the sea? We wonder whether it would be possible for us to please England; whether, if the *Kearsarge* had gone down, she would have sunk according to English notions of sinking-propriety; whether, if Captain Winslow had got hold of a floating spar, he would have forfeited his honor, although Semmes, being without law, is above law. We wonder whether we could ever please the Englishry.

In enumerating causes to which the result of the action between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama* might be ascribed, the English have chanced upon one which had nothing to do with the matter. This alleged cause is the speed of the *Kearsarge*.

The consideration of this question is interesting in itself, with reference to deductions to be drawn from the experience of a fight which has never had its exact parallel. Here were two steamships of very nearly the same tonnage and speed, and, in every particular, quite well matched. The English say that the superior speed of the *Kearsarge* enabled her to take up better positions. This is ridiculous, for the case is not one of two sailing vessels, each trying to get the weather gauge, but of two steamers moving around in circles. Unquestionably speed is an advantage, but not for the reason assigned; for the relative positions of the two vessels, while steaming around a circle, must have been identical.

It may not be apparent to some persons how we can be certain that the course the vessels steamed over was a circle; so we will commence by demonstrating that it could not have been otherwise. We know that they steamed on a curve, and that each fought her starboard battery throughout the whole number of revolutions. Their course could not have been elliptical—or, to use the popular expression—oval; for if it had been, they would have presented positions liable to be raked during the greater part of their course. One vessel could not have borne down for the other, for in that case, she would have lost the use of the greater part of her battery, and would have run the risk of a raking fire. Therefore, the curve upon which the vessels steamed was a circle, not mathematically correct, but still a circle of which the two vessels represented opposite ends of a diameter. If our description has been understood, it will now be easy to perceive how speed is an advantage. The quicker boat being of course able to accomplish the same circle in less time, the necessity of avoiding a raking fire, and, at the same time, of insuring the full use of her broadside, compels the slower boat to continually adopt a smaller circle. The relative speed of the two vessels is the same on the smaller circle, and thus a boat may compel a slower one to come to close quarters, the effect of speed being to make the vessels tend to the common centre of the circles which they have been describing. This is inevitable, if the slower vessel does not relinquish the contest, but tries to keep her broadside parallel with that of her antagonist.

The speed of the *Kearsarge*, as we have shown, could not have enabled her to take up better positions; and as the *Alabama* showed no reluctance for close quarters, the action was not, in this instance, affected by the speed of the former. But in the case of a vessel's desiring close quarters in an action where two boats are steaming in a circle, superior speed would enable her to constantly approach, and to compel her adversary to approach, and she would thus be mistress of the situation.

—The farmers in some parts of Iowa are paying "harvest hands" three dollars a day, and a number of manufacturing establishments have been closed, in order to give the workmen an opportunity to assist in harvesting.

THE TRUE STATESMAN.

No title of distinction is more frequently misapplied by our people than that of statesman. The mere wire-working partisan, or the successful aspirant for office, is quite as often alluded to as being what that term implies, as the man who really merits that exalted station. The truth is, we have had but few genuine statesmen since the days of the Revolution. The leaders in the movement for national independence proved their title to be considered as such by the sagacity with which they encountered and provided for the exigencies of a war against a power overwhelmingly superior, and the resources they exhibited when it became necessary to organize a new Government for the land which had achieved its liberty. John Adams was a statesman. He had the forecast to comprehend the mission his country was destined to fulfil—the legal lore to vindicate the principles of the Revolution against the ablest opponents of the cause at home and abroad—the penetration required to cope with the diplomats of Europe, and the energy for an efficient execution of the laws. Hamilton had the genius to originate schemes of policy, and could organize a department of the Government with attention to the minutest details. He was a statesman in the fullest sense of the term. Jefferson combined an enthusiastic devotion to the Democratic principle with the wisdom to shape the course of an administration so as to make that principle a permanent idea in the popular mind. Even those who habitually detract from his merits, acknowledge that he possessed many of the qualities of the genuine statesman. Washington, uniting strong common sense with an iron firmness, conducted the nation through the eight years of its infancy, and even in the time of the maddest excitement, when a French Minister, partially sustained by a powerful party, ventured to appeal from the President to the people, he succeeded in determining our national policy in favor of neutrality, and against entangling alliances. There is no question, we suppose, about his statesmanship.

Well, quitting that period—leaving behind us Washington, Adams, Hamilton, and Jefferson, who have appeared upon the public stage since, to whom the term statesman can be justly applied? We fancy that many of the popular idols, who have been exalted to this estimation by those who have followed at their heels for the sake of office, must sink into nothingness if we attempt to analyze their peculiarities of character.

Madison was reputed to be a statesman. He was rather a great Constitutional lawyer. His want of power to shape the policy of the nation was displayed in the measures leading to the war with Great Britain. Clay and Calhoun were at that time the master-spirits of the President's party, and to them historians generally attribute our entering upon a second contest with the mother country. Monroe was one of the most popular of Presidents, and an efficient leader of a party. But his claims to statesmanship will not bear examination. John Quincy Adams had many of the essentials of a true statesman, but he lacked originality and the power to make a permanent impression upon the policy of the country. Henry Clay comes nearest to the old standard. He was not merely a lawyer, a politician, and an orator. He possessed the genius to originate a system of measures, the faculty for administration, as exhibited while he was Secretary of State, the patriotism to devote his entire energies to the welfare of the Republic, and an ability to leave an impression upon the politics of the country that cannot soon be forgotten. Calhoun had all the qualifications for a statesman, and, as long as he was a national man, he had few equals and no superiors in the country. But he gave up to a petty party in South Carolina "what was meant for mankind," and narrowed his genius so far that he was worse than useless to the Union. Webster has been called a great statesman; but he neither originated any system of measures or exercised any decided influence upon the course pursued by the Government. He was like Madison, a profound Constitutional lawyer—content to follow the lead of the daring and brilliant Clay. Marcy was more of a statesman in the true sense of the word; and as far as we know he has left no peer behind him at Washington.

The genuine statesman should be imbued thoroughly with the spirit of his nation. He should comprehend the peculiarities of its position and its relations with foreign Governments. He should possess the genius to devise whatever measures may be required by a national exigency, and the ability to cope with the representatives of other Powers in matters which involve the interests of his native land, and make the name of our republic felt in any negotiations in which we may engage. How many of the men of the present day can answer to the measure of this standard, we need not say.

AMUSEMENTS.

A Grand Novelty.—We shall allude to-morrow to the grand re-opening of Grover's New Chesnut Street Theatre, which takes place on Monday evening, the 25th inst. At present we will only hint to our readers that Mr. Grover is prepared to present to the Philadelphia public, in the ensuing night, one of the grandest, most gorgeous, musical, pantomimic, and spectacular dramas that has ever been produced in this country. What this novelty is and of its features we shall, as we before said, state to the readers of *The Telegraph* to-morrow.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Peach Season.—The peach crop is now being gathered. The fruit is becoming plentiful in our markets, but the prices are yet "steep." The fruit is fine this season, but not quite so large as that of some other seasons, in consequence of having ripened so fast. The yield from New Jersey—the great peach State—will be immense. One farmer calculates realizing the sum of from ten to fifteen thousand dollars from two of his largest orchards alone. One man in Ocean county has 180,000 trees that are in bearing, and is prepared to send to market 225,000 baskets of this luscious fruit. The crop in Delaware has also proven quite a success, and that of Pennsylvania, although not so good, is much better than in former years. The season for fruits of all kinds has thus far been successful, and will no doubt so continue until the end. In a few weeks our markets will be overstocked with peaches, and prices will fall a figure or so below those of last year.

Appointment of a Committee.—The Trustees of the Presbyterian House have appointed a committee to disburse the fund provided by church congregations for the relief of disabled ministers and the families of deceased ministers in that denomination. The Committee consists of the Rev. Messrs. Shepherd and Eva, and of John C. Farr, John A. Brown, and M. W. Baldwin, Esqs. Of this Committee, Mr. Shepherd is Chairman and Mr. Farr is Treasurer. In accordance with the Assembly's direction, the Trustees have appointed a Secretary, the Rev. Charles Brown, of Philadelphia. Contributions are to be sent to Rev. Chas. Brown, Secretary, No. 1334 Chesnut street, or to John C. Farr, Esq., Treasurer, No. 324 Chesnut street.

Among the Lawyers.—A man named Whitney has been "going through" the lawyers' offices of this city, New York, and Baltimore, and stealing therefrom law books, from Coke, Blackstone, and Vattel, down to "Justices' Assistants." His plan was to carry the books obtained in one place to another, and then dispose of them. He was arrested in Baltimore, and held to answer the charge.

The Dead of the Blockley Almshouse.—People but seldom go into mad-houses save as inmates. There is something very repulsive in blue jackets and frocks, such as crazy people and paupers wear—in thin emaciated forms and the loose gibberings of crazy tongues. Kind, gentle-hearted women as nurses are to be found there always, doctors occasionally, and the Board of Directors once or twice a week. God knows there is enough of human misery to be seen on the public streets daily, and therefore people generally avoid such places as insane asylums and almshouses.

Now and then, when such a terrible catastrophe happens as was that which took place at the Blockley Almshouse a day or two since, very decent people and rough excitement-seekers pass through the iron gates of such institutions as we have described, and then for the first time in their lives are startled that so much misery could exist within the crowded walls of the city and they not know it. Occasionally they have seen an escaped lunatic upon the streets; yet they never beheld hundreds of crazy people gathered together, men and women, in whose countenances are depicted all the frenzy of madness, and whose acts proclaim them hopelessly and helplessly insane.

At Kirkbride's, where relatives and kind friends administer from their wealth and love to the wants of those who are afflicted with this terrible malady, the fearful reality of their condition is somewhat ameliorated; but at Blockley Almshouse, where the inmates are supported by public charity, and where poverty is plainly attested by their apparel and habits of life, the scene becomes the more thrillingly heart-rending.

It were a curious task to investigate the causes that induced insanity among the different inmates of this asylum. What tales of bitter disappointments in business life, of outraged feelings, of crushed affections, and of ambitious schemes levelled to the earth by adversity, could these men and women relate, if reason could but once again guide their crazed tongues. Children are there also, idiots from their birth, with distorted forms, who but yesterday stood, as it were, upon the brink of a precipice, and yet escaped that death to whose embrace, did they but know the future of their lives, they would have gladly tottered like an infant to its mother's arms. And one could not help but wishing that then and there some mighty rafter or some piece of crumbling mortar had kindly dealt them the blow that would have forever shut away the light from their eyes as disease had driven reason from their minds.

Those fifteen dead women, who in their rough, wooden coffins were yesterday committed to the paupers' burial ground, have but exchanged, we hope, the terrors of their mortal lives for the bliss of the amaranthine crown. Even amid the sickening closeness of that dead-house, you could not help but linger long enough to fold their white arms across their now peaceful breasts, and to thank God that, while terrible as was the blow that brought them to so untimely a death, yet that the blow had been dealt at last.

A Child Accidentally Shot by one of the Provost Guard.—A little boy named Michael Greer, aged five years, residing with his parents at No. 523 Callowhill street, was accidentally shot yesterday afternoon by one of the officers attached to the Provost Barracks in this city. It seems that a deserter made his escape from the barracks, and was pursued by the officer. When at Fifth and Callowhill streets, the deserter turned the corner, and the officer during the excitement of the moment, discharged one barrel of his revolver at him. The ball, of course, missed the deserter, who was safe around the corner at the time the shot was fired, but the missile struck the child, lodging in the lower part of his back, and gliding upwards. The wound inflicted is a serious one, the life of the child being despaired of. A lady who was passing at the time also made a narrow escape, the ball gliding past her head in rather close proximity. The child was still alive this morning.

Pines on Fire.—The woods in the interior of New Jersey, due east of Philadelphia, have been on fire for several days past, and a large extent of country has already been swept over by the devastating element. The fire first made its appearance a short distance below Jackson, adjacent to the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, and it spread towards Weymouth, then taking a circuitous route made rapid progress towards the Delaware and Raritan Bay Railroad, sweeping in its resistless course thousands of acres of pine forest. The latest accounts from the fiery region were up to four o'clock yesterday afternoon, at which time the flames and smoke seemed to be darting forth and rolling away with wildness over a boundless space. No lives have as yet been lost.

Sword Presentation.—A sword was presented to Lieutenant Smith of the Courtland Saunders' Minute Men, at the West Philadelphia and Market street Passenger Railway Depot this morning, by the officials of the railway. The Courtland Saunders' Minute men (Captain Lyster) have pledged themselves to remain organized, after the one hundred days, during the war, ready for any emergency, with their headquarters at the Institute of Professor Saunders, after whose son, the lamented Captain Courtland Saunders, they have named their company.

Instantly Killed.—A boy named Evans, five years of age, residing in Citron street, below Thirteenth, was run over by a market wagon last night and killed. H. G. Hanisicken was the name of the driver of the wagon.

Resigned.—William M. Ireland has been appointed principal Clerk to the Third Assistant Postmaster General in Washington, and has consequently resigned his appointment of Secretary of the Post Office in this city.

Meeting at Frankford.—To-morrow evening the citizens of Frankford will hold a mass meeting at Wright's Institute, for the purpose of adopting measures to encourage enlistments.

Local Brevities.—The prize steamer *Donegal*, which was to have been sold next Tuesday, has been turned over to the Government for the sum of $140,000.... A lad named Alonzo Jones was drowned in the Delaware yesterday at Pine street wharf.... Charles Miller, an employee at Mellor's Factory, Twelfth street, below Spring Garden, had his hand badly torn by the machinery yesterday.... John Conoly also had his arm lacerated at the factory, Thirteenth and Hamilton streets.... The United States steamer *Massachusetts* will sail on Saturday with supplies for the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Letters and packages will be taken.... The proprietor of the extensive cotton mills, in Haverford township, Dennis Kelley, died yesterday.

We have by far the largest stock and best assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia, comprising all desirable styles of goods, from medium price to superfine. Every one can be accurately fitted at once from our stock, whatever be his size or proportions, in garments equal in all respects to work made to measure, at much lower prices. For those who prefer, we have also a complete assortment of piece goods, which will be made up to measure in a style surpassed by none. Bennett & Co.
Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street.

Married.

CLAY—SECKEL.—On Thursday, July 21, in Christ Church, Riverton, by the Rev. Henry Fotherby Hay, M. A., rector, Lieutenant A. A. CLAY, United States Volunteers, and BELLE S. SECKEL, daughter of John Seckel, Esq., of Riverton.

CUNNINGHAM—MORRISON.—July 19, 1864, by the Rev. John Chambers, Mr. SAMUEL H. CUNNINGHAM to SARAH JANE MORRISON, both of this city. [New York and Kentucky papers please copy.]

Died.

ALLISON.—On the 21st instant, JAMES, youngest son of Thomas and Mary Allison, aged 6 years and 2 months.

ABBOTT.—At Trenton, on the evening of the 19th instant, SUSAN, wife of Timothy Abbott.
Funeral from the residence of her husband, on Saturday, 23d instant, at 11 A. M.

AUSTIN.—July 20th, after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian resignation, EDWARD AUSTIN, aged 25 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1107 Ogden street, on Saturday morning, at [illegible] o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

GUY.—On the 20th instant, MARGARET, wife of Robert Guy.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 2139 Spruce street, on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—On the 21st, GEORGE JOHNSON, aged 75 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, 23d instant, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, [illegible] street, Germantown.

KELLY.—On Thursday morning, 21st inst., DENNIS KELLY, in the 80th year of his age.
His relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, 25th instant, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, Haverford township, without further notice. Carriages will leave Simon Gartland's office, No. 26 S. Thirteenth street, at 8 o'clock A. M. ***

KIMBER.—On the 20th inst., at Claymont, Delaware, THOMAS KIMBER, in the 75th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence in the city, No. 1209 Arch street, on Seventh-day morning, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

MIX.—At West Chester, Pa., July 20th, GRACE CAROLINE, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Mix, of New Haven, Conn., aged 28 years.
Interment at Woodlands Cemetery, at 4 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, where the relatives and friends are respectfully invited to meet the funeral. (New Haven and Hartford papers please copy.)

SHUSTER.—On the 20th instant, ALBERT TUDOR, son of Isaac E. and Harriet N. Shuster, aged 18 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Mr. Aaron B. Shuster, No. 223 S. Second street, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT Street.
WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAINS,
AND
MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

French Blacking—
In small fancy barrels.
For sale by
Davis & Richards,
Arch and Tenth Streets.

A BOLD ATTEMPT
AT
ROBBERY.

LILLIE'S
CHILLED IRON SAFE
SERIOUSLY ATTACKED.

THE PUPILS OF DAVID EVANS,
OF THE FIRM OF
EVANS & WATSON,
ALREADY AT WORK.

HIS SCIENCE PRACTICALLY TESTED.
The Result a Complete and Total Failure.
THE BURGLARS BADLY FOOLED.

DAVID EVANS says, it is a very simple matter to drill a hole through 1½ to 2 inches thoroughly chilled iron; pick up the combination of the lock, and open Lillie's Safe: and to illustrate his system, has found, accidentally, a semi-chilled imperfect safe; procured a very perfect drilling apparatus, with drills the most approved, and, I am told, gives daily public lessons in the art of drilling; also, that he succeeds, by a very heavy pressure, and the use of three or four drills, to grind a hole through this semi-chilled safe in from thirty to sixty minutes, and says to his pupils that any of Lillie's Safes can be drilled the same way.

It would seem that some of his more advanced students having found a most favorable opportunity to test this new philosophy, have already taken the necessary steps to practically and professionally experiment upon this new and wonderful science; I say wonderful, because, if successful, it was to open at once the most important safes and vaults of the country to the whole burglar profession. The result of these experiments will be shown by the following statements, which appear in the "Press," July 11, also other city papers.

Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe—A Bold but Unsuccessful Attempt at Robbery.—The "West Philadelphia Savings Fund" has one of Lillie's No. 2 Bank Safes, purchased of M. C. Sadler, Agent, in this city, some eighteen months since. The safe was left in the office, on Market street, above Broad, on Saturday afternoon, all right.

On Sunday, at twelve P. M., the policeman tried the front door of the office, and found it unlocked. On examining the office he found the burglars had been at work at the safe, but had left with their apparatus. There was a mortise made in the floor in front of the safe for the support of the drill, and a number of holes further back for an apparatus to create a pressure, and everything done apparently to make the drilling perfect.

A hole was found drilled, or ground, about half an inch into the door, over the lock, in the manner so publicly described in sundry newspaper advertisements, and it would seem this was as far as they could go, as the iron became harder. Next the lock centre was thoroughly tried, but could not be driven in. Next the latch-knobs were taken off, and the knob-spindles were thoroughly tried, and they could not be driven in. A sledge was tried, and that had no effect. A pry was placed behind the door-hinges to pry off the door. This did not succeed; and after all these experiments, the burglars evidently came to the conclusion they could not in any way penetrate the safe, and left in despair voluntarily; not having been disturbed in the least, and having still plenty of time to work. The appearances would clearly indicate that the burglars were at work during Saturday night, most of Sunday, and Sunday evening.

Third National Bank, Philadelphia, July 14, 1864.—I do hereby certify that the statement in the "Press" of the 11th inst., in reference to Lillie's safe at the West Philadelphia Trust Company, is a correct and true statement.
DAVID B. PAUL, President.

The following points are particularly noticeable in the above statements:—

First. The great length of time of the operation.

Second. The fact that the operators left voluntarily, and deliberately taking away their whole apparatus, having a much longer time to work.

Third. The fact that they evidently had the most approved facilities for drilling, or they could not have ground one half inch into sound, hard, chilled iron.

Fourth. The fact that as they got well in towards the wrought iron bars which are the chillers, the iron became so hard they could not even grind any further.

Fifth. The bull-dog courage which the operators manifested to try all other experiments after they had failed and been completely foiled in the great experiment, which was to practically demonstrate to the whole burglar profession the infallibility of David Evans' new science in the art of drilling hard chilled iron from 1½ to 2 inches thick.

Sixthly. That notwithstanding the fight was with an army of veterans, fully armed and equipped with the most approved weapons, the Safe, single-handed, unaided, and alone, in a fair stand-up fight, defeated the enemy, forced him to retire from the field, and came out completely with scarcely a scar, save one small bullet hole in the outer surface.

So much for David Evans' science. All who need a strictly Burglar-Proof Safe will do well, to take a note of the above facts.

A WORD TO THE BURGLAR.

I wish to quote a few suggestions to gentlemen of the profession, and more especially to those having any faith in David Evans' philosophy.

As iron-workers you must be aware that one and a half to two inches of thick, thoroughly chilled iron, cannot be successfully drilled in any way practical for the burglar, and that your only hope of success must be in finding the iron not thoroughly chilled. The test here introduced shows conclusively that the iron is thoroughly chilled. A test plate made by one of the best iron workers of Philadelphia, from one of Lillie's Safes, just delivered to the Bank of the Northern Liberties, proves the same thing; and any number of others might be added. You may be assured that Lillie's Safes are usually drill-proof, although among the mercantile Safes it may be possible that a Safe may be found not so hard as it should be.

As to David Evans' statement, that he can drill any of Lillie's Safes, it must be taken with some grains of allowance. He is a Safe maker, and is interested to make the statement. He finds you are opening Evans & Watson's Safe so easily, and so often, that it is very desirable to attract your attention in another direction; and so far as he can get your aid to discredit Lillie's Safe so far, his interest is promoted, for if he can convince anybody that Lillie's Safe is not burglar-proof, he may induce the party to take his Safe as a fire-proof. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Now as iron-workers you must fully understand the difference between penetrating 1½ to 2 inches of chilled iron, and 1-16th to ⅛ inch of sheet iron, and although the prize might be greater in case of success in the former, the increased risk, and the probable failure, might more than counterbalance. It is a common and truthful saying, that a "nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling;" a small but sure prize may be much better than a very large and uncertain one, though larger.

A word to David Evans, of the firm of Evans & Watson.

The above test having been made evidently by your most advanced students, under the most favorable circumstances for them, and made professionally, and so thoroughly, and the result so satisfactory, that we deem this test quite sufficient for the present; therefore will not trouble you to test the Safe on Monday, the 18th inst., as previously announced; but so soon as any act of yours or any of your misrepresentations may seem to require it, we shall expect you to be ready to make a further test, that both the burglar and the people may know that Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe is thoroughly drill-proof, and therefore burglar-proof.

LEWIS LILLIE & SON,
M. C. SADLER, Agent,
21 South Seventh street.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos.
STECK & CO.'S MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. PIANOS.
STECK & CO.'S PIANOS.
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

Cramps, Colic, Cholera, Summer Complaint, Dysentery, and all Affections of the Bowels are cured promptly and effectually by Dr. D. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. Being pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by children, and having maintained its popularity for over thirty years, the proprietors confidently recommend it as a Standard Household Remedy. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,
Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate, Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.
Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.
No. 318 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

MILITARY NOTICES.

OFFICE CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER SUBSTITUTE COMMITTEE, No. 122 WALNUT street, July 21, 1864.
Official instructions, under date of July 15, having been issued to the Provost Marshal to grant certificates of exemption for a definite term of years, but only for the period of enlistment of the substitute not to exceed three years, and this being at variance with official assurances heretofore received, this Committee can no longer promise absolute exemption.
The Committee cannot undertake to furnish such certificates of exemption as the Provost Marshals are authorized to give, and they cannot pretend to guarantee that the substitutes furnished shall not be liable to military service for three years.
All subscribers, who are not satisfied with the conditions now imposed by the War Department, are invited to call and withdraw their subscriptions.
DANIEL STEINMETZ, Chairman,
J. G. ROSENGARTEN, Treasurer,
J. I. CLARK HARE,
JOHN THOMPSON,
HENRY C. LEA,
CLEMENT B. PENROSE.
jy21-3t

OFFICE CITY BOUNTY COMMISSION, No. 412 PRUNE Street.—"Substitutes."—The City Bounty of two hundred and fifty dollars will be paid in cases where enrolled citizens of Philadelphia, in advance of the draft, put in three years' substitutes not liable to draft, and proper credit is given upon the quota of their districts.
If citizens not enrolled put in substitutes, the substitute is regarded as a volunteer, and on a proper evidence of his being credited is entitled to the bounty.
The opportunity is thus afforded for citizens to aid the cause, while procuring exemptions for themselves, and assisting the city to fill its quota.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL, First District, Pa.
Philadelphia, June 28, 1864.
The names of persons removing to or from this District will be added to or stricken from the lists of enrolment. Copies of the lists are open for public inspection, and civil officers and all citizens are invited to appear and point out errors in the lists and give such information as may aid in the correction and revision thereof. Any person enrolled may appear before the Board and claim to have his name stricken off the lists if he can show satisfactorily that he is not properly enrolled, on account of *Alienage, Non-residence, Over age, Permanent Physical Disability*.
A compliance with the foregoing suggestions is earnestly solicited.
WM. R. LEHMAN,
Captain and Provost Marshal.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES Marine Corps (a varied and exciting life by sea and land), three hundred able-bodied men, to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yard, and aboard United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.
Better compensation than the army. A ship-of-war is a comfortable home. The Marine Corps is the best equipped Corps in the service. Prize Money in abundance.
THE LOCAL BOUNTIES PAID TO RECRUITS.
For all other information apply daily at the Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce, between the hours of nine and three o'clock.
JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
No. 311 S. FRONT Street.
my6-tf

FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.
Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing
SWORDS,
AND OTHER
MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
ARE INVITED TO THE EXTENSIVE
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT
OF
GEORGE W. SIMONS & BRO.
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM Street, above Sixth.
PRESENTATION SWORDS
Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. 1st

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
GRAND REOPENING.
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 25.
First time in six years in Philadelphia of the grand romantic, musical, spectacular drama,
ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
Presented, after three months' active preparation, in a style of
UNPRECEDENTED MAGNIFICENCE.
Replete with Magnificent Scenery,
Beautiful Dances,
Superb Costumes and Properties,
Wonderful Transformations,
Grand Marches, &c.
Reserved Seats for sale three days in advance.

THE HUMAN VOICE; MALE AND FEMALE.—Why is one Bass and the other Soprano? Stammering. The true character indicated by the Voice. Climate, as affecting the Races—Temperament, Quality, and Constitutional differences between Northerners and Southerners. Men for the Time. Our National Resources—Shall we Repudiate? Marriage—Union of Opposites—Short Courtship—Matrimonial Customs. Was it a Ghost?—Murderers detected by Dreams. Witches. Sensations when Dying—Is it painful? Coming to One's Self—Prayed to Death.
Sir Rowland Hill, Mr. Charles Mixer, C. H. Kilgore, Seamen Simons—a Murderer—Dr. E. K. Kane the Explorer; An Esquimaux; Fisherwomen of Boulogne: with Portraits, Characters, and Biographies. Also, Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, and Psychology, in the August Double No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 20 cents, or $2 a year. Newsmen have it. Sent first post, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 BROADWAY, New York, and J. L. CAPEN, No. 25 S. TENTH Street, Philadelphia. jy22-3t

TO COAL OIL COMPANIES.—AN EXTRA edition of COHEN'S COUNTING-HOUSE CHART for 1864, is asked for by the public, revised to date and to contain all the COAL OIL COMPANIES.
The officers of Coal Oil Companies are respectfully requested to send a list of Officers and Directors of their respective companies immediately to the undersigned. The Chart will be issued on 4th August next, and contain all corporations in the city. Price $1 per copy.
S. E. COHEN, Publisher,
jy20-3t No. 108 S. THIRD Street, Phila.

20 CENTS!—GODEY FOR AUGUST!
PITCHER'S,
jy20-3t No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNED Estate of THOMAS FLETCHER.
The Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia to inquire and report whether all the debts and liabilities of THOMAS FLETCHER and CALVIN W. BENNETT, late copartners, trading under the firm of FLETCHER & BENNETT, (which deed dated April 19, 1860, recorded in Deed Book G. S. No. 11, page 692 assigned unto DANIEL C. WHARTON all their estate, joint and several, in trust for their creditors), as well as all the separate debts of said THOMAS FLETCHER which were a claim upon the estate assigned by the deed of trust aforesaid, as well as under a previous one, dated October 1, 1859, executed by said THOMAS FLETCHER to said DANIEL C. WHARTON, have been fully paid and discharged, with a view to the said Court ordering and directing the said assignee, DANIEL C. WHARTON, to reconvey to said THOMAS FLETCHER all the assigned estate remaining in his hands or possession, and all outstanding interest in the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on MONDAY, August 1, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his Office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, whereof all parties interested are hereby notified.
JOHN CLAYTON,
jy20-wfm-5t Auditor.

HENRY SIMONS,
UNITED STATES NATIONAL
WAGON AND COACH WORKS,
Office, No. 521 NEW MARKET Street,
And Factory, corner of
SECOND AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
All and every kind of
WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS, and TIMBER WHEELS, adapted to Army, Road, Sutler, or Plantation purposes. All work warranted.
☞ Orders promptly attended to. je6-tf

VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY.—MILITARY Boarding School—Begins September 1.—Terms very moderate. Thorough courses in Mathematics, Languages, English Studies, &c. Pupils have benefits of a home. Practical lessons in Surveying and Civil Engineering. Boys of all ages taken. Address for Catalogue,
jy16-1m REV. J. HENRY BARTON.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 13, DATED July 15, 1863, for one share of the Capital Stock of the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company, in the name of M. M. Bailey. An application has been made to the Company for a new Certificate, the finder will please return the same to the office of the Company, or to
je30-3taw3t ROBT. F. TAYLOR.

NO DECEPTION.—NO INFERIOR COAL purchased to offer below the cost price of a superior article. SAMUEL W. HESS, BROAD Street, above Race, east side, sells the genuine EAGLE VEIN, best and purest mined. Egg and Stove sizes, $10; Large Nut, $10 per ton.
Consumers should make their purchases at once, previous to another advance. je24-2m

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS
ON THE
RIVER SCHUYLKILL.
The Steamboat GENERAL HOOKER, Captain MARKLE, leaves Fairmount every hour for Schuylkill Heights, Laurel Hill, Belmont Cottage, the Falls and Wissahickon. jy1-6t

FOR CAPE MAY.
THE STAUNCH AND COMMODIOUS STEAMER
"MANHATTAN,"
CAPTAIN E. A. RYTHER,
Of the Cape May Line, is now making her regular trips to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH Street Wharf, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at nine o'clock; returning will leave Cape May every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 o'clock eight o'clock, touching at New Castle going and returning. Fare $2·50; carriage hire included. Children half price, carriage hire included. Servants $1·50; carriage hire extra. Freight at low rates. No freight received after 9 o'clock, and in all cases must be prepaid.
jy7-3t JOSEPH A. STEWART, Agent.

GRAND EXCURSION
TO
CAPE MAY.
THE STAUNCH AND COMMODIOUS
STEAMER MANHATTAN,
CAPTAIN E. A. RYTHER,
Having been Relieved by the Government,
WILL MAKE A
GRAND EXCURSION
TO
CAPE MAY,
On Saturday Morning, at 9 o'clock A. M.
Returning, will leave the Capes on MONDAY Morning, at 8½ o'clock.
Fare for the Excursion $4·00. Carriage hire extra.
JOSEPH A. STEWART,
jy21-3t AGENT.

NEW ROUTE
TO WILKESBARRE,
VIA
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
TIME AND DISTANCE SAVED!
BY 7 A. M. EXPRESS TRAIN, FROM THE NEW DEPOT, THIRD STREET, ABOVE THOMPSON,
ARRIVING IN WILKESBARRE 2·45 P. M.
RETURNING,
Leave WILKESBARRE at 1 P. M., making close connection at Bethlehem with North Pennsylvania Express train, and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·20 P. M.
FARE $4·25.
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.
ELLIS CLARK,
jy14-12t AGENT.

AUCTION SALES.

BAZAAR, NINTH AND SANSOM Streets.
AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.,
On Saturday morning next.
At 10 o'clock, comprising about
FIFTY HORSES.
Full descriptions at Bazaar.
Also, New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES, LIGHT WAGONS, &c.
with which the sale will commence.
Also, single and double Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Covers, &c.
No postponement on account of weather.
Sale of Horses, &c., on Wednesday.
Carriages and Harness at private sale.
ALFRED M HERKNESS,
jy21-2t Auctioneer.

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, No. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.
300 DOZ. IVORY, RUBBER, AND HORN COMBS.
On Saturday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at Mackey's Auction room, will be sold in lots to suit store-keepers, about 300 dozen combs, comprising Ivory fine combs, India Rubber, and Horn Dressing and Twist combs, damaged by fresh water.
Also, 5 dozen Boys' Felt Hats.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED Horses.
War Department,
Cavalry Bureau,
Office of Chief Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C., July 4, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below:—
LEBANON, Pa., THURSDAY, July 14, 1864.
READING, Pa., THURSDAY, July 21, 1864.
HARRISBURG, Pa., THURSDAY, July 28, 1864.
ALTOONA, Pa., THURSDAY, August 4, 1864.
WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., THURSDAY, August 11, 1864.
TWO HUNDRED (200) CAVALRY HORSES at each place.
These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.
For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.
Horses sold singly.
Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster
jy9-20t Cavalry Bureau.

WANTS.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION in some Insurance Office or Railroad Office; can give good recommendations from his last employer. Address "C. D. S.," Office of the Evening Telegraph. jy22-3t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
Three or Four Carpenters,
At No. 229 CARTER Street.
jy18-6t THOS. M. FLOWMAN.

TEAMSTERS WANTED.
Chief Quartermaster's Office,
Washington Depot,
Washington, D. C., July 4, 1864.
Wanted, at once, THREE HUNDRED TEAMSTERS, each capable of driving with single line, and managing six mule teams.
To such who are competent to perform the duty, the pay per month will be thirty dollars, with one ration per day, and hospital privileges, including the best medical attendance when sick.
Apply to Captain CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, A. Q. M., U. S. A., corner of TWENTY-SECOND and G Streets, Washington, D. C.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
jy11-18t Depot of Washington.

BLACKSMITHS AND WHEELWRIGHTS Wanted.
Chief Quartermaster's Office,
Washington Depot,
Washington, D. C., July 4, 1864.
Wanted at once, to work in Government Repair Shops, Quartermaster's Department, Depot of Washington, One Hundred (100) good BLACKSMITHS and One Hundred (100) good WHEELWRIGHTS.
The pay per month will be Sixty Dollars ($60), with one (1) ration per day, and hospital privileges when sick.
Apply to Captain CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, A. Q. M., United States Army, corner Twenty-second and G streets, Washington, D. C.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
jy4-18t Department of Washington.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

ELEVEN THREE-STORY
BRICK DWELLINGS,
WITH BACK BUILDINGS.
GAS AND BATH.
Apply to
J. S. BEAM,
No. 140 S. THIRD STREET,
jy22-12t Or, No. 207 S. FOURTH STREET.

TO RENT.—HANDSOME STORE, WITH plate glass windows, and dwelling, No. 357 S. ELEVENTH Street. jy21-3t

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—First-class Germantown Residence, Shade, Fruit, near Station, &c.; one or five acres attached. Address S. C. K., Ledger Office. jy20-6t

FOR SALE.—$50,000 WORTH IN GOOD Houses, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, either with or without incumbrance, for cash and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.,
THOS. M. FLOWMAN, No. 207 S. FOURTH Street.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A splendid Country Residence with all modern conveniences and two acres of ground, half a mile from Kennett Square, and adjoining the elegant mansion of Bayard Taylor. It will be sold at great sacrifice by creditors. Railroad and telegraph within fifteen minutes' ride. Apply to C. H. PAINTER or W. B. WADDELL, Esq., West Chester, Pa., or JACOB BUSH, Hamorton, Penna. jy8

CONWAY'S
OYSTER BAY SALOON.
S. W. CORNER OF
SECOND AND CHESNUT STREETS,
jy27-4m PHILADELPHIA.

NEPTUNE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY.
JOHN SMICK,
PROPRIETOR.
This favorite house, which is most delightfully situated, near the beach, has been newly repainted, re-papered, and thoroughly renovated, and is now open for the reception of guests, offering the comforts of a house, combined with all the luxuries of the season.
Terms moderate. jy1-1m

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY.—I would respectfully inform my friends and the public, that I have again taken Congress Hall, this being the third year, and have made every preparation for the coming season, the house being enlarged, remodeled, new furniture, new chambers with spring beds, &c., &c., and will accommodate four hundred guests. You will find no better place than Congress Hall. It is the nearest to the ocean of any of the large houses at Atlantic City, being but one hundred yards from the beach, thus presenting in itself an advantage to the public. There cannot be any better bathing than at Atlantic this summer. The sand bar that was such a great drawback last season has all been swept away by the high tides of last winter, forming itself the best bathing surf on the Atlantic sea-board.
There is an excellent Band of Music engaged.
Attached is a splendid Billiard Room.
je13-tf G. W. HINKLE.

INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
NEW JERSEY.
GEO. D. GLENN, Proprietor.
(Long and favorably known as proprietor of OYSTER BAY, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.)
Parties accommodated with Boats, Fishing Lines, &c., &c.
Cars run to the house every twenty minutes. je6-tf

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
This celebrated Hotel is now open for the reception of guests, and is under the supervision of Colonel James W. Powers, with Mr. Edward Hartwell as Assistant.
Practical and experienced persons have been employed for each department, and every exertion will be made to conduct the same to the entire satisfaction of the public.
After July 1, four trains will leave Vine Street Ferry, daily; the Fast Line through in two hours, without stopping at the way stations.
A passenger car will be run from the Hotel to the Inlet every twenty minutes.
Hassler's Band, under the direction of Mr. Simon Hassler, has been engaged for the season.
Persons wishing to engage rooms will address
BROWN & WOELPPER,
Proprietors,
Atlantic City, New Jersey.
N. B.—The Sand Bar which last year formed opposite the shore has entirely disappeared, leaving the beach one of the best and safest on the coast. je25-1m

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.—The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous patronage given him, and begs leave to say that he is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.
Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.
Stable room on the premises.
All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange. GEORGE HAYDAY,
je6-1t Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
NEW JERSEY.
SITUATE ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,
OPPOSITE THE SURF HOUSE.
EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.
Terms to suit the times. je6-tf

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for visitors. The rooms and table are unsurpassed by any on the Island. Terms moderate.
je30-1m* DUBOSQ & YOUNG, Proprietors.

SEA-BATHING—SEA-BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.
Children under 12 years of age and servants half price.
Superior accommodations and ample room
FOR TWO HUNDRED PERSONS.
je24-7m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

ORLEANS HOUSE,
No. 531 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
This House is kept on the European Plan; the Rooms are convenient and well ventilated. The Restaurant offers all luxuries of the season.
jy9-1m JOS. STEPPACHER, Proprietor.

FLAGS!
BUNTING FLAGS,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,
SILK FLAGS,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,
MUSLIN FLAGS,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Stuffs,
Halliards,
Pulleys, &c.
Wholesale and Retail, at
W. H. HORSTMANN & SONS,
my11-tf FIFTH and CHERRY Streets.

J. H. FOSTER,
AWNING MAKER,
No. 443 N. THIRD Street,
ABOVE WILLOW.
ESTABLISHED 1844.
AWNINGS,
WAGON COVERS,
FLAGS,
SAILS,
TENTS,
FANCY VERANDAHS FOR WINDOWS.
All kinds of work done promptly, and attended to personally, by
JOSEPH H. FOSTER,
No. 443 N. THIRD STREET,
ap29-3m Above Willow.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.
FLAGS,
BANNERS AND TRANSPARENCIES.
WM. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD STREET,
Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.
MANUFACTURER OF
FLAGS,
BANNERS,
TRANSPARENCIES,
AND LANTERNS.
Political Campaign Clubs fitted out with Lanterns, Badges, Banners, and Flags, at reasonable rates. je6-3m

FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY
EVANS & HASSALL,
MILITARY FURNISHERS,
No. 418 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Banners, Regimental and Company Flags, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Passants, Epaulets, Hats, Caps, Canteens, Haversacks, Camp Kits, Field Glasses, Spurs, and everything pertaining to the complete outfit of Army and Navy Officers.
A liberal discount allowed to the trade. my10-3m

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
mh11-tf Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 263 LODGE STREET.
A large force of building mechanics of all branches always on hand. ap9-6m

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

From the Tribune.

The telegraphic stories concerning Peace Conferences at Niagara Falls have a slender foundation in fact, but most of the details are very wide of the truth. The editor of this paper has taken part in and been privy to no further or other negotiations than were fully authorized, and more than authorized; but those related solely to bringing the antagonists face to face in amicable rather than belligerent attitude, with a view to the initiation of an earnest effort for peace, to be prosecuted at Washington. The movement has had no immediate success.

Of course, all reports that the writer has been engaged in proposing, or receiving or discussing, hypothetical terms or bases of peace, whether with accredited agents of the Richmond authorities or others are utterly mistaken. He has never had the slightest authorization to do anything of the sort; and he is quite aware of those provisions of law which relate to volunteer negotiators with public enemies. Those provisions he heartily approves, and is nowise inclined to violate.

More than this he does not as yet feel at liberty to state, though he soon may be. All that he can now add is his general inference that the pacification of our country is neither so difficult nor so distant as seems to be generally supposed.

THE CAMPAIGN.

From the Tribune.

The account which we print this morning from the Valley seems more authentic than that of yesterday. It must be doubted whether there was any fight at Snicker's Gap and capture of three hundred wagons, but the despatch as to Winchester is semi-official, and purports to convey the terms of General Crook's telegram. From his account it is evident that the Rebels have been seriously embarrassed by the weight of their plunder, and have moved with such slowness as to have been overtaken far down the Valley.

That they moved through Snicker's Gap is settled by the statement of General Crook that Breckinridge divided his force at Berryville, sending Early to Winchester, and another division to Millwood. If General Crook is well informed and correctly reported, we cannot but infer that the previous estimates of force, based on the presence of those two commanders, were mistaken. Breckinridge is now represented as in chief command, and Early as having only one division instead of two. And it may yet turn out that the lowest estimate of the force which entered Maryland was too large.

General Crook attacked Early at Winchester, defeated him with loss, and captured four guns and many prisoners. We hope and trust to hear that General Crook is able to continue the pursuit, and so to harass the retreating column as to neutralize to some extent the expected results of their raid in the matter of plunder. If there be any truth in a reported engagement at Leesburg—that is, if there be any Rebel force so far to the north and east as that—it is another reason for expecting a serious interruption to the escape of the whole column.

Still more important and encouraging is the news from General Sherman. Johnston's condition is so desperate, that he is driven to assault the Union forces in their intrenchments, and yet his strength so weak that he is easily repulsed, with slight loss on our side and heavy on his. A private letter, which we were permitted to print yesterday, from an officer of General Cox's staff, showed clearly how helplessly Johnston was outgeneraled in the crossing of the Chattahoochee. We may suppose either that he was exasperated into an assault by the military disgrace which had fallen upon him, or impelled to activity by the stringent necessities which begin to close about the commandant of a beleaguered town. In either case there is ground for anticipating the steady progress of General Sherman.

We have again to remark, as to affairs in front of Petersburg, that the absence of intelligence is not significant of inactivity. While there may not be a battle, or any decisive strategic movement, immediately, it is none the less certain that the grasp of General Grant upon the Rebel capital is unreleased, and his operations steadily proceeding to maturity. Let us try to rival the merit of his tenacity by our patience and trust.

THE DEMOCRATIC DILEMMA—THE NEW PEACE MOVEMENT.

From the Times.

There seems to be strong reason for believing that the great Peace Conference which is being held, or talked of, at Niagara, is neither more nor less than an electioneering dodge on a great scale, intended to lighten the burdens of the coming Chicago Convention. The task which this body has before it is one of no ordinary magnitude and difficulty. It has to find a candidate that there is some chance of electing, and plan out a policy which will satisfy at least a majority of the members of the party; and the prospect opened up by the pressure of these obligations is by no means a pleasant one.

The candidate has to be a well-known man of war, who is decidedly in favor of peace; a strong upholder and admirer of slavery, who believes slavery had better be abolished; a firm believer in the theory of secession, who believes that the practice of secession ought to be resisted at any cost; an opponent of the Rebellion, who believes that the South is fully justified in rebelling; a firm supporter of the "Constitution as it is," who does not blame Jeff. Davis for trying to overthrow it; a great admirer of the military and political ability of the Southern leaders, who is fully satisfied that the State militia furnishes the best army that can possibly be put into the field; an opponent of the Conscription act, and of all volunteering for the war, who thinks our armies ought to be stronger; a good, old-school Democrat, who thinks the humble origin of Lincoln and Johnson a complete disqualification for either the Presidency or the Vice Presidency; in short, a man who would like everything done differently, and yet is opposed to all change; who wants everything that he can not get, and who, while agreeing with everybody, differs from all the rest of the world.

The General Committee is anxiously engaged in searching for a gentleman possessing the above qualifications, and hope to find him in time for the Convention. So far they have not succeeded; but we believe the difficulty is due to the fact that both the peace men and the conditional war men have to agree upon the selection.

The framing of the platform on which this "coming man" is to take his stand, is attended with very great difficulties. Up to the present the task of "the opposition" has been confined to finding fault with the Administration. When they come before the country as candidates for power, they have to set forth what they would do were they in Mr. Lincoln's place. Probably no one man in the party would have any difficulty in answering this question, but to answer it in a manner that will please the whole party is a problem surrounded with difficulties.

The task before them is to devise a plan for peremptorily crushing the Rebellion by making an unconditional peace, for some such plan is necessary to satisfy both sections of the party. It has been long and anxiously considered, but as yet without result; and it seems not unlikely that the present programme of simply abusing "Old Abe" will have to be adhered to. It presents certain advantages, such as that of facility of execution, which are not found in any other that has as yet been suggested.

But it would advance matters greatly if the statement, so often made two years ago, that it was only against the Republican party that the South made war, would now be made good. If it could be made to appear that the South would lay down its arms on easy terms, were the Democratic party in power, it would, of course, be not unlikely that large numbers of those who are weary of war would try the experiment. Of course, they would discover their mistake eventually, but the mischief would be done. The army and the conduct of the war would be for four years in the hands of men to whom the war is detestable, and the army a nuisance, and the Union a doubtful good.

It is to help to bring about this desirable consummation that Messrs. Sanders & Co., have offered to negotiate. To be sure, the terms they offer are so far not very palatable. We are to add the Southern debt—about $2,000,000,000—to our own, and undertake to pay it with interest. We would, perhaps, scorn to higgle about the money, for what is money but dross? but then it would go rather hard with a good many of us, as a mere matter of sentiment, to put our hands in our pockets and pay the expenses incurred by the ruffians of the slave States, led on by scheming political adventurers, in killing our sons and brothers, and bringing to ruin the nation, and blackening it in the eyes of the world. Drat the expense, of course; but the humiliation would be very hard to bear.

Then as regards the preservation of the slaves that are still left, we can only say that until we have very strong testimony to the contrary, we shall continue to believe that negro slaves multiply, like the rest of the human species, and that in the South they multiply pretty rapidly. We should, consequently, have in a few years a "Slavery interest" among us, rich, powerful, and discontented as ever.

The Abolitionists, we presume, would also survive, and would continue their denunciations of "Southern institutions," and Southern gentlemen would continue their denunciations of the Abolitionists. "Southern rights" would again be declared in danger; the "Southern heart would be fired," and in a very few years we should find ourselves engaged once more in the exchange of shots on the old battle-fields, with new Sanderses, Jewetts, and Thompsons, offering terms of peace, and new Democrats denouncing the "unnecessary war," and informing us that if everybody behaved properly, everything would be well, and the wolf would lie down with the lamb.

FURTHER NEWS OF DISASTER TO THE REBEL RAIDERS.

THEY ARE OBLIGED TO BURN TWENTY-FIVE WAGONS AT HUGHES' CREEK.

We learn this morning from a former citizen of Madison county, Va., who has for some time been sojourning in Fairfax county, that he has reliable information going to show that the Rebel raiders met with so many mishaps in getting away with their plunder from Maryland, that what they have managed to keep will hardly repay them for their trouble.

The raiders, it appears, from the time of their first capture of plunder, were in the habit of sending it off guarded by detachments. Thus on Thursday, July 12, a party having charge of twenty-five wagons, heavily laden, went through Gregory's Gap and passed down the other side of the mountains and along the Shenandoah river, leaving Front Royal on their right (and at this point hugging the mountains as closely as possible), until they arrived at Thornton's Gap, through which they passed, and thence they moved through Sperryville, and halted for some purpose or other at Hughes' creek, a river between Rappahannock and Madison counties.

This body was about sixty-five strong, and on Thursday night they were alarmed by what they supposed to be a force of Union cavalry. They were so badly scared that for some cause or other (probably acting under orders), they fired their wagons, and all were destroyed. The force that so scared the Rebels turned out to be five Union scouts, who were in that neighborhood.

Our informant further states that but little of the Rebel plunder and but a small portion of the force passed through Snicker's Gap, as the Rebels appeared to think that point would be speedily occupied by the Union forces. They therefore got on the other side of the mountains through Ashby's Gap, and came this side again through Chester and Thornton's Gap, and thence pushed on as though going to Gordonsville.—*Washington Star.*

Historical Record.

The following is a list of the Presidents and Vice Presidents of the United States, as well as those who were candidates for each office, since the organization of the Government:—

1789—George Washington and John Adams; two terms; no opposition.

1797—John Adams; opposed by Thomas Jefferson, who, having the next highest electoral vote, became Vice President.

1801—Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr; beating John Adams and Charles C. Pinckney.

1805—Thomas Jefferson and George Clinton; beating Charles C. Pinckney and Rufus King.

1809—James Madison and George Clinton; beating Charles C. Pinckney.

1813—James Madison and Elbridge Gerry; beating De Witt Clinton.

1817—James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins; beating Rufus King.

1821—James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins; beating John Quincy Adams.

1825—John Quincy Adams and John C. Calhoun; beating Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, and Mr. Crawford—there being four candidates for President—and Albert Galatin for Vice-President.

1829—Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun; beating John Quincy Adams and Richard Rush.

1833—Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren; beating Henry Clay, John Floyd, and William Wirt, for President; and William Wilkins, John Sergeant, and Henry Lee, for Vice President.

1837—Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson; beating William H. Harrison, Hugh L. White, and Daniel Webster, for President; and John Tyler for Vice President.

1841—William H. Harrison and John Tyler; beating Martin Van Buren and Littleton W. Tazewell. Harrison died one month after his inauguration, and John Tyler became President for the rest of the term.

1845—James K. Polk and George M. Dallas; beating Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen.

1849—Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore; beating Lewis Cass and Martin Van Buren, for President; and Wm. O. Butler and Charles F. Adams, for Vice-President. Taylor died July 9, 1850, and Fillmore became President.

1853—Franklin Pierce and Wm. R. King; beating Winfield Scott and W. A. Graham.

1857—Jas. Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge; beating John C. Fremont and Millard Fillmore, for President; and Wm. L. Dayton and A. J. Donelson, for Vice-President.

1862—Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin; beating John Bell, Stephen A. Douglas, and John C. Breckinridge, for President; and Edward Everett, Herschell V. Johnson, and Joseph Lane, for Vice-President.

—Forty farmers in Windham county, Conn., turned out on Sunday week, and got in the hay of a poor woman who has six children, and whose husband is absent in the army.

—Peter Almy, commonly called "Old Pete," a well-known colored pensioner at New Bedford, died a few days since, aged ninety years. He fought under Commodore Porter in the old *Essex*, and had a clear recollection of "Middy Farragut."

—The last California legislature had an unsavory odor in the nostrils of at least one San Francisco editor, who announces its adjournment in this blunt way:—

"This defective gang, chiefly composed of fools, has dispersed at last. They have been well paid for doing nothing during the greater part of the session, and mischief during the remaining portion. 'Praise Him from whom all blessings flow'—they have adjourned for good. For two years California will be free from a plague as dire as that of the lice in Egypt—a legislature in session."

—A fire at the Jamestown camp, in Rhode Island, on Sunday night, destroyed all the regimental papers, and the troops there cannot leave for New Orleans until new copies are obtained from Washington. When the fire occurred all the officers were away drunk but one lieutenant, who was drunk in the barracks, and who accidentally set the camp on fire. About twenty men have deserted from the camp since July 1, and the regulations are so loose that more will doubtless go. That regiment evidently needs attention.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE CITY BOUNTY Fund Commission, No. 212 PRUNE Street. Under the call for [illegible] of July 18, 1864, the CITY BOUNTY will be paid, as follows: To Recruits duly mustered into the service of the United States and credited on the quota of the City of Philadelphia:

To Recruits mustered for One Year, One Hundred Dollars.

To Recruits mustered for Two Years, Two Hundred Dollars.

To Recruits mustered for Three Years, Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

Proper certificates of credit to the city must be filed in advance with the Commissioners as heretofore.

Principals placing Substitutes in service will be paid in the same manner.

By order of the Commission.

7 22 6t ROBERT M. MOORE, Jr., Secretary.

☞ TENTH WARD—AVOID THE DRAFT.—A meeting of the citizens of the Tenth Ward will be held at the Rooms,
N. E. corner of BROAD and RACE Streets,
ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, July 22d,
At 8 o'clock,
For the purpose of
SELECTING DELEGATES
TO THE
COUNTY CONVENTION.
To take measures to have
Proper credit allowed the Ward
For those who have
Enlisted in the Naval service,
And to adopt such other measures
As may be necessary
TO RAISE MEN TO FILL
THE QUOTA OF THE WARD,
Under the recent call of the President.
jy21-2t MANY CITIZENS.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, Philadelphia, July 20, 1864.—The rates of freight on all kinds of merchandise transported over the main line, and the Delaware Railroad, with its connections, will be advanced twenty (20) per centum on rates as per published tariffs, bearing dates of January 18 and April 1, 1864. This advance to take effect Monday, July 25.

H. F. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

CHARLES E. IDE, Master of Transportation. jy21-3t

☞ $700 CASH PAID TO SUBSTITUTES, AND PRINCIPALS SUPPLIED, [illegible]

☞ THE COMING DRAFT.

TO ENROLLED CITIZENS.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND

TWENTY ALIEN AND CONTRABAND SUBSTITUTES.

Call at once at the Agency,

No. 428 WALNUT STREET,

and secure a Substitute that will exempt you from service during the time of his enlistment, viz.:—Three years.

The draft will certainly take place on

SEPTEMBER 5, 1864.

Do not fail to call at once.

jy20-3t S. H. JOSEPH & CO.

☞ CALL FOR A COUNTY CONVENTION to Avoid the Draft.

At a meeting of the Delegates from the Ward Bounty Fund Committees held July 8, 1864, the following resolutions, on motion of [illegible] John Thompson, were adopted:—

Resolved, That the Wards be requested to reorganize for the purpose of encouraging enlistments.

Resolved, That each ward be requested to elect three Delegates to a general Convention, whose duty it shall be to superintend the general interests of the wards, to promote unity in their action, and to adopt such measures as in their judgment shall be best adapted to fill the quota of the city under any future call of the President.

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting be requested to issue a call for such convention immediately on the issuing of the call for men by the President of the United States.

In conformity with the above resolutions, the delegates that may be appointed by the Wards are requested to meet on MONDAY EVENING next, July 25, in District Court Room No. 2, at 8 o'clock.

DANIEL STEINMETZ, President.

JOHN K. VALENTINE, Secretary. jy20-3t

☞ TO THE PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA.—Gentlemen of the Faculty:—Having constructed an apparatus (the first and only one ever brought before the medical profession) that may be used with perfect safety as a therapeutical agent in the treatment of Deafness, Throat Diseases, and in all affections of the air passages, and as it is well known to you and the public that I have for years had the largest practice of any surgeon in the United States in the treatment of these maladies, and, consequently, I have had abundant opportunities of testing the efficacy of my apparatus, I, therefore, for the sake of the progress of medical science, invite you to my office, to make a personal examination of its wonderful properties and adaptability to the cure of those diseases and furtherance of medical science.

F. A. VON MOSCHZISKER, M. D., Oculist and Aurist,

jy20-6t No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

☞ NOTICE.—The undersigned will apply to the DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, on TUESDAY, 2d day of August, prox., at 12 o'clock M., for a contract to Pave Thirty-first street, between Girard avenue and Jefferson street, Twentieth Ward.

The following property owners have signed for said work, and the Department of Highways has appointed that day to hear objections thereto, to wit:—

Eli K. Price, 155 feet 2½ inches west side, and 455 feet 2½ inches east side. J. & P. Paltz, 308 feet. R. Vollmer and A. Born, 150 feet. M. Rothacker, 200 feet. Peter Schemm, 50 feet. Jacob Fentz, 50 feet. Chas. Rondschler, 100 feet.

GEORGE GRAHAM, Contractor,

jy20-3t No. 1930 CAMBRIA Street.

☞ OFFICE CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER SUBSTITUTE COMMITTEE, No. 422 WALNUT Street, July 16, 1864.—This Committee has REMOVED to No. 422 WALNUT Street, up-stairs, where it will receive applications from citizens desirous to secure Substitutes or representatives. A payment of $40 to be made at the time of application, and a power of attorney to be given for the City Bounty. Substitutes furnished in the order of application.

Veterans and aliens desiring to enlist as substitutes will apply to the Committee, who will have them mustered into service, when they can select their own regiments. Besides the bounty paid by the Government, they will receive from the Committee SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS in Cash, on day of muster, without deduction for commission or brokerage. No charge of any kind is made.

Veterans are especially wanted in the service, and can thus re-enlist on the most advantageous conditions.

Office hours from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M.

DANIEL STEINMETZ, Chairman.
J. I. CLARK HARE,
JOHN THOMPSON,
CLEMENT B. PENROSE,
J. G. ROSENGARTEN, Treasurer.
jy16-7t HENRY C. LEA, Secretary.

☞ TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—A MEETING of the Executive and Collecting Committees of the Ward Bounty Fund Association will be held at MORRIS' HOTEL, Manayunk, on FRIDAY EVENING, July 22, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of dissolving the present organization, in order that the citizens of the Ward may adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient in reference to the late call for 500,000 volunteers. By order of G. A. SMITH, Sec. [jy21-2t] A. CAMPBELL, Pres't.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF the SCHUYLKILL AND OIL CREEK OIL COMPANY,

No. 524 WALNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of one per cent on the Capital Stock, payable free of State tax on and after the 28th instant.

The Transfer Books will close on the 20th inst., at 3 P. M., and open on the 28th.

jy19-8t L. I. DEMUTH, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND Trenton Railroad Company,

PHILADELPHIA, July 16, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. clear of all taxes, from the profits of the Company, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 21st instant. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 21st instant.

A. H. THOMSON,

jy18-tjy23 Treasurer.

☞ DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 511 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M., 2 to 7 P. M. No. 511 PINE Street. je7-3m

RUN NO RISK!!!—

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,

CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·75. Usual price $6·00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4·50. Usual price $5·50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS,

ly8-6m No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY, on the season of [illegible] for "Watering Places," or "The Country," is respectfully invited to the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE BODIES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.

An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Edgings and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, and in plain and fancy Plaid, Striped, and Figured White Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT REAL VALUE.

100 pieces Printed Linen Cambric Dresses.

100 pieces Tucked, Puffed, and Striped Muslins.

E. M. NEEDLES.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

ja1-ly W. M. T. HOPKINS.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, Practical and Theoretical Engineers, Machinists, Boiler-makers, Blacksmiths and Founders, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, &c. &c., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for Engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and low pressure, Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron, Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll-turning, Screw-cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at this establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repair of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, &c., &c., for raising heavy and light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN C. LEVY,
ja5-tf BEACH and PALMER Streets.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,

OFFICE,

No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,

Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

ja8-tf ALFRED JENKS & SON.

MONEY, TO ANY AMOUNT, loaned upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at JONES & CO.'S OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner THIRD and GASKILL Streets, Below Lombard.

N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c., FOR SALE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO THE

HOLDERS

OF THE

Small 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes.

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

OF THE DENOMINATIONS OF

50's AND 100's,

CAN NOW BE CONVERTED IN

BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1881,

OF THE SAME DENOMINATION.

For information, apply at the office of

JAY COOKE & CO.,

[jy7-1m] BANKERS,

No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

HEWES & RAHM,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 38 S. THIRD STREET.

DEALERS IN

SPECIE, BANK NOTES, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Collections promptly made. ap30-tf

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

8-6-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh18

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

ja4-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,

BUY AND SELL

GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [mh14

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. 8-6-tf

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE-PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on 50's and 100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year. Until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in coin or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

SEVENTH

NATIONAL BANK,

No. 310 MARKET STREET,

(CORNER OF STRAWBERRY.)

Capital $125,000.

To be Increased to $500,000.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY G. MORRIS, of Morris, Tasker & Co., Pascal Iron Works, Fifth and Tasker sts.

CHARLES S. CLOSE, of Close & Nesbit, Builders, No. 531 Reed street.

JAMES M. PRESTON, Manufacturer of Woolen Goods, Manayunk.

J. A. WATERS, of J. A. Waters & Co., Wholesale Grocers, No. 130 Market street.

S. D. COUGHLIN, Real Estate, No. 623 N. Thirteenth street.

WM. F. CLYDE, Agent Philad'a and New York Express S. B. Co., No. 14 S. Delaware Ave.

GEORGE W. HILL, Manufacturer of Carpetings, No. 116 N. Third street.

J. W. SOUDER, Wholesale Boots and Shoes, No. 309 Market street.

J. Z. DEHAVEN, Importer of Wines, Brandies, &c., Nos. 30 and 32 S. Delaware Avenue.

This Bank having been duly authorized to commence business under the National Currency Act, is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS, make Collections, and transact a General BANKING BUSINESS.

Discount days on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

J. Z. DEHAVEN, President.

E. S. HALL, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1864. je30-1m

C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,

No. 142 S. THIRD STREET,

OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE.

Dealers in Government and State Securities, Quartermasters' Checks and Vouchers, and Certificates of Indebtedness.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Loans promptly executed. [illegible]

OWN YOUR COLLIERIES

AND

GET YOUR COAL AT COST.

THIS EFFECTUAL PLAN OF CHEAPENING COAL

To about half the market price, offered by the

BROAD MOUNTAIN

MAMMOTH VEIN COAL COMPANY,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

is successfully progressing to its full, speedy, and triumphant consummation.

The great works of the Company, near Tremont, Schuylkill county, are NEARLY COMPLETED, and will supply all SHAREHOLDERS from October next, with the best kinds of COAL AT THE PRIME COST, viz:—

Two Heavy Tons on Each Share Every Year for Twenty-five Years.

The price of each Share in the present series is $12·50, payable half on subscription and half on August 2d next, (and in the next two series it will be $15 and $20.)

The MARKET PRICE of a heavy ton (2240 lbs.) of Coal is now		$16 34
The PRIME COST PRICE of the same at present rates (July) is:—		
For mining, preparing, royalty, and general expenses	$2 10	
Transportation over branch railroad	45	
Transportation over main railroad to Philadelphia	3 10	
Transportation from depot to yard	10	
Yard expenses	30	
Carting from yard to shareholder's house	50	
Total cost of gross ton delivered at the house in Philadelphia		6·55
Difference between market price and cost price		$9·79

This makes a saving on two tons for each share of $19·58.

Should the market price be higher, the saving will be still greater, and should the market price be lower, then the cost price will be proportionately lower.

But this is not all. The Company having very large works, and INEXHAUSTIBLE COAL BEDS, FIVE MILES IN LENGTH, will mine much more coal than is annually required for the Stockholders. All the surplus coal will be sold at the ruling market rates, and ALL THE PROFITS will be distributed every six months as CASH DIVIDENDS, among the Shareholders; from which it is confidently expected they will realize every year from 40 to 60 per cent. on their investments, after the first year, in addition to the savings on their coal.

The Company possesses EXCLUSIVE MINING AND TIMBER RIGHTS for a quarter of a century (25 years) in one of the best and richest coal tracts in Schuylkill county, comprising the Mammoth Vein, the Black Heath, Primrose, Daniel, and other Veins. The coal of the Mammoth Vein is White Ash; that of the other Veins partly White Ash, partly Red Ash.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM SCHMOELE, President.
ROBERT F. KING,
HENRY SCHMOELE,
ALBERT B. JARDEN,
WILLIAM FORD, Secretary.

For further information, and for shares (at $12·50, payable half on subscribing and half on August 2, next) apply at the

OFFICE, NO 121 S. THIRD STREET,

OPPOSITE THE GIRARD BANK.

For READING and vicinity, the Hon. JOSEPH S. HOYER, Mayor of Reading, has accepted the Agency of the Company, after having personally visited and examined the mines and affairs of the Company. The citizens of Reading and vicinity will apply for information and shares at the MAYOR'S OFFICE, at Reading.

The cost price of a gross ton of Coal at Reading, delivered at the house of a shareholder, is at present rates not over $4·50, while the market price amounts to more than double that sum.

HENRY SCHMOELE,

jy14-15t TREASURER.

VANCE STEWART

ROCK OIL COMPANY.

Incorporated June 29, 1864.

Capital, $300,000.

60,000 SHARES..................$5 A SHARE—PAR.

Subscription $3 each share to original subscribers for 50,000 shares payable $1 cash down upon subscribing, and two other Instalments of $1 each, payable on the 25th July and 25th August, 1864, respectively.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES

Reserved for Benefit of the Company.

The land purchased by the Vance Stewart Rock Oil Company contains one hundred and thirty-one acres, in the very core of the oil region, one thousand three hundred and ten feet on the Allegheny river, in Cranberry township, extending a considerable distance up in both sides of the Lower Two Mile Run, commonly called Van Buren Run, a couple of miles below Franklin, in Venango county, Pennsylvania. The Allegheny River Territory is yielding an abundant and permanent harvest of an excellent quality of Oil, the numerous wells bordering its banks producing Oil with even still greater regularity than the wells along Oil Creek.

It is believed the flow of Oil below the borough of Franklin, on the Allegheny river, will probably never become exhausted, because the stratification, or volcanic disruption of rock dips in a southwestwardly direction; consequently the beds of Oil would be nearer the surface at the upper end, say of Oil Creek, and wells would require to be bored deeper in proportion lower down the river, where, however, there would necessarily be the most permanent, and a much greater supply and superincumbent body or slope of Oil. It is certain that scores of wells on the river, in the immediate vicinity of this land, have continued producing during the past three or four years an unwavering and steady daily yield of oil.

A glance at the map will demonstrate the fact that the Lower Two Mile Run and Oil Creek are on the same diametrically straight line, and only distant, on a continuation of the identical same range between the range of hills, from each other about three miles apart in precisely the same direction. It would, therefore, not be extraordinary, if by boring wells on this tract a sufficient depth of perhaps eight hundred and fifty feet, that the Company's wells may soon rival those of Oil Creek in their supplies of hundreds of barrels of oil daily, and enormous profits would thus be the fortunate result to the shareholders of this company.

On this particular tract of land there has been let on lease for twenty years, a well now pumping a fair portion of good Oil, although its depth of bore is considered quite insufficient to insure a large flow: Fifty per cent. of the Oil at this well's mouth is reserved as a royalty to the former owner of the land, and will at once inure to the benefit of the Company. There are also two other wells bored a few hundred feet deep each, but not yet tubed, but indications of a fair flow of Oil; a barrel a day can generally be scooped out of them, and no doubt seems to exist that they will both prove highly remunerating wells when bored a reasonable depth. Another well is half bored, and promises a satisfactory yield.

Samples of Oil procured from those wells can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 233 WALNUT Street.

The fee of this valuable oil land, comprising one hundred and thirty-one acres, including the royalty of fifty per cent of oil for the leased well, now pumping, and the entire right of the three wells partially developed, is purchased by the Company direct from the owner, for the moderate price of $37,350, with a Grist Mill in fine order, a shop house, [illegible] patches of timber.

The unissued stock will pay cash for the land in full, and leave the sum of $17,150 cash working capital on hand, with which to complete the three old wells, and also to bore two new wells, with five steam engines, &c., to be in running order within a few months; arrangements will be made to accomplish these objects without delay. No subscriptions will be accepted for less than fifty shares.

The vast fortunes realized by Rock Oil Companies established here and elsewhere are notorious. The Oil trade is yet in its infancy, and the demand constantly increasing. Its price is now $12 per barrel at the well's mouth, exclusive of the cask.

Large wells will doubtless be struck at the depth of 850 feet, so as to reach the third Sandstone Rock. Wells have been bored heretofore in the depth only of about 500 feet in this vicinity. It is proposed to bore twenty wells on this property during the present year. There is room for one hundred wells. A perfect title, clear of all incumbrances, is confidently assured to the Company.

Lists of subscription are now open until the 50,000 shares are subscribed, payable $1 per share, to the order of Alderman JAMES McCAHEN, the Treasurer of the Company, No. 401 WALNUT Street, or at No. 132 WALNUT Street, or at the office of the Company, No. 233 WALNUT Street.

The public are invited to call for a prospectus. jy5-tf

PAINTING! PAINTING!!

No. 47 S. THIRD STREET,

ABOVE CHESNUT,

Philadelphia.

FAHY & BROTHER,

HOUSE, SHIP, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.

Graining, Glazing, Gilding on Glass, Kalsomining, Paper Varnishing, &c. ap16-tf

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

DOCK STREET WHARF,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STEPHEN T. SOUDER. ja5-tf

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. FLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 2 Strawberry street to No. 237 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MORTAR SHELL.—

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st day of August, 1864, for 8 INCH MORTAR SHELL, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the under named Arsenals, viz.:—

At Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, 5000.

At Watervliet Arsenal, New York, 10,000.

At New York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New York, 20,000.

At Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, 10,000.

At Washington Arsenal, D. C., 5000.

These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual; the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 14,000 pounds per square inch.

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States Arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the Arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Bidders will state the rate at which they will deliver.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Bidders will state explicitly the Arsenal or Arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work proposed for.

Should any party obtaining a contract offer shell other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named Arsenals. Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 8, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—. [SEAL.] [SEAL.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificates above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for 8-inch Mortar Shell."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,

jy11-mwf10t Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES Army, No. 20 SOUTH Street,

BALTIMORE, Md., July 18, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, *in duplicate*, will be received at this office until 12 M., on MONDAY, August 1, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with—

FOUR THOUSAND (4000) HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales, at Baltimore, Md., in lots of (1000) one thousand each every (10) ten days; to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1300) thirteen hundred pounds gross weight; all falling short of (1000) one thousand pounds gross weight, Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers, and Hornless Cattle will be rejected.

A deduction of ten (10) pounds will be made from the weight of each Steer accepted under this contract, provided the animal does not stand in the pens two and one-half hours before being weighed, or is not weighed immediately after removal from the cars.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, either in person, by mail, or telegraph.

The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separate, if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum mentioned above; the expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.

Each bid, to secure consideration, must contain a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:—

We ——, of the County of ——, State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is (or are) able to fulfil a contract, in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfilment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.

Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.

Payments to be made after each delivery in such funds as may be on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly "PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE," and addressed to "Captain J. H. GILMAN, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland."

If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names and their post office address must appear, or they will not be considered.

Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it with an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one at this office.

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

J. H. GILMAN,

jy18-12t Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND Equipage.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 26th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal the following articles, viz:—

Sky blue Kersey, army standard, ¾ or 6-4 wide, to be made from pure wool, and free from shoddy.

Blue Flannel Sack Coats.

Haversacks, linen, painted.

Blankets, vulcanized India Rubber or Gutta Percha, for Infantry.

Boots and Bootees, } To be sewed by hand or machinery, but if by machinery, to be double-soled, without welts.

Drums, artillery, ½ and full size.

General Hospital Flags.

Company Order Books.

Company Descriptive Books.

Regimental General Order Books.

Regimental Order Books.

Brigade, Division, and Headquarter Books, viz:—

Brigade Letters received.

Brigade Letter.

Brigade Order.

All the above articles to be of army standard.

ALSO,

Linen Linings; samples required.

Army standard samples of each of the above articles can be seen at this office, to which deliveries must *strictly conform*.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price, (which must be given in writing, as well as in figures,) and also the quantity and *time of delivery*.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not *fully comply with the requirements* of this advertisement, *will not be considered*.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others, which do not embrace this guarantee, will be considered; nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the article bid for.

G. H. CROSMAN,

jy21-4t Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 25th day of July, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., to furnish

Six (6) second or third-class Steam Fire Engines, of perfect action power, complete in all parts, with all the modern improvements combined, to be drawn by hand power, the weight not to exceed 4500 pounds when ready for service. The diameter of the reciprocating steam force pump to be about 4½ inches, capable of forcing one (1) stream of water from a 1⅛ inch nozzle averaging from 200 to 225 feet, and two (2) streams from a ⅞ inch nozzle averaging from 135 to 150 feet. These engines are to be supplied with tenders and hose carts of approved construction, with all the necessary fittings. They are to be subject to a rigid inspection by a United States inspector, and are not to be received or paid for until they have been thoroughly tried with a full head of steam under his directions.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 2, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals, this —— day of ——, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

These Engines are to be delivered at the place of manufacture. Upon the award being made the successful bidder will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond. The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and be endorsed "Proposals for Steam Fire Engines."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,

jy7-mwf8t Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, July 25, at 4 P. M., for 100,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements, calibre 58, to be delivered in the following quantities at the undernamed Arsenals, viz.:—

20,000 sets at the New York Arsenal, Governor's Island.

20,000 sets at the Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Pennsylvania.

20,000 sets at the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

20,000 sets at the St. Louis Arsenal, Missouri.

20,000 sets at the Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts.

These Accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the new pattern sets, to be seen at the Arsenals above named, with the following exceptions, viz:—The shoulder-belt will be but two inches wide, and no shoulder belt-plate will be furnished; the inside flap of the cartridge-box and cap-pouch are to be left off, and the ears are to be sewn on the outer flap; the letters U. S., with a border, are to be stamped upon the cartridge-box, the same size and style as on the plate which it replaces; the cartridge-box is to be sewed with nine (9) and the cap-pouch with ten (10) stitches to the inch. Separate bids will be received for the manufacture of these Accoutrements of pure oak leather, of mixed tannage, oak finish, and all hemlock. The belts are to be of grained leather.

Samples of these Accoutrements can be seen at the above named arsenals on or about the 20th instant.

It is to be distinctly understood that this Department is to have the privilege of inspecting the work done under any contract it may award, in all stages of its progress, and especially to examine the stock before cutting. They are to be subject to inspection at the arsenal where delivered, before being received for the Government. None are to be accepted or paid for except such as are approved upon inspection.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-twelfth (1-12th) per week of the whole number contracted for. The first delivery to be made on the 15th day of August, 1864.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

The Accoutrements must be boxed in the usual manner; the boxes to be charged at cost, to be determined by the inspector.

Bidders will state explicitly the Arsenal or Arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and such as are known to this Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Should any party obtaining a contract offer Accoutrements other than those made in his own shops, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void. The name and place of manufacture of each party obtaining a contract must be stamped on each part of each set of Accoutrements.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement dated July 4, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness:— { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, and especially those made by parties who have failed to make time deliveries under previous contracts without furnishing satisfactory reasons for such delinquency.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and endorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,

jy8-mwf-7t Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HIDES, TALLOW, HOOFS, HORNS, CHUCKS, SHINS, AND TONGUES.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,

Washington, D. C., July 8, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, *in duplicate*, are invited until the 31st day of July, at 11 o'clock A. M., for Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, Shins, and Tongues of all Government Cattle slaughtered within the ancient limits of the District of Columbia, for three months or more, from the commencement of the contract.

The above articles to be collected by the contractor and removed from the various places at which the cattle are killed at such times as may be designated by the officer in charge.

The number of Cattle used monthly vary from 1500 to 3000, and are now killed at Chain Bridge, Giesboro, Convalescent Camp, Washington, and Alexandria, but other places may occur within the prescribed limits where these articles will be required to be collected.

The contractor shall be liable for all the Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, Shins, and Tongues coming from all the Government Beef Cattle slaughtered, unless it can be made satisfactorily to appear to the Subsistence Department that all due exertion, diligence, and care was made to obtain said articles.

Payment will be required every ten days in Government funds.

The bids will state the amount per animal for the articles referred to, and be accompanied by the following guarantee, certificate, affidavits of each guarantee, and oath of allegiance. Blank forms can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

PROPOSALS.

I, ——, of the State of ——, county of ——, offer, per head, for all Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, Shins, and Tongues of all Government Beef Cattle killed within the ancient limits of the District of Columbia, —— dollars and —— cents (the amount to be in words and figures), subject to all the conditions of the advertisement herewith appended.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— shall be accepted, that he will, within five days after the acceptance of said bid, sign a contract for the prompt and faithful execution of the same, and that we will become his surety on a bond, in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, for the performance of his contract in conformity with the terms of his proposal, and that in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract under the terms of the advertisement dated July 8, 1864, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer made by said —— in the foregoing proposal and the next lowest responsible formal bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals, this —— day of ——, 186—. [SEAL.] [SEAL.]

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a *United States District Attorney* or *United States Judge*. The certificate must be in the following form:—

I hereby certify that from evidence entirely satisfactory to me the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for double the amount for which they offer to be security.

To which each guarantor must make and append the following:—

OATH.

"State of ——, county of ——, before me, —— a —— in and for the county and State aforesaid, personally appeared ——, one of his sureties on the guarantee of ——, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is worth, over and above all just debts and liabilities, the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

"Subscribed and sworn before me, this —— day of ——, 186—, at ——."

No bids will be considered unless made out in conformity with the above form, and are accompanied by the foregoing guarantee, certificate, and affidavits.

All bidders must forward with their proposals an oath of allegiance, unless one may be on file with the officer who shall open the bids, and no proposals not fully complying with the foregoing requirements, as well in fact as in form, will be considered or regarded as a proposal within the meaning of this advertisement.

The contractor will be held accountable for the Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, &c., one week after the signing of the contract.

Bidders must be present at the opening of the bids to respond to their names, and all bids must be endorsed "Proposals for purchasing Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, &c." and be directed to the undersigned.

G. BELL,

jy11-mwf6t Lieutenant-Colonel and C. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,

No. 402 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

July 19, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Depot until Twelve o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, for furnishing, by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this city:—

Blankets.

Knit Drawers.

Flannel Drawers.

Hospital Tents and Flies.

Hospital Tent Flies.

Shelter Tents, Wet. Duck.

Manilla Paper, 36x40,

samples of which can be seen at this office.

Bidders will submit with their proposals samples of the articles which they propose to deliver, or of the materials of which the articles are to be made. In the case of Flannel Drawers and Tents at least one yard of the material should be submitted.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, the shortest time in which they can make deliveries, and how soon they can complete the delivery of all they bid for.

All bids must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will at once execute the same, and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing" (here insert the article bid for) and addressed to

Lieutenant-Colonel D. H. VINTON,

jy20-6t Dep'y Qr. Mr. Gen., U. S. A.

H. DIXON,

No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street,

DEALER IN FANCY AND TOILET GOODS,

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,

Fans, Head Dresses,

French Jewelry, Leather Goods,

Work Boxes,

Beads, &c., &c. my18-3m

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER-HEATING APPARATUS,

For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences.

Manufactured by the

UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES P. WOOD,

No. 41 S. FOURTH Street.

mh29-6m B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ASSOCIATED themselves together under the firm of BOLTON, DYKEMAN & CO., and will continue the Car Building Business in all its branches, at the old stand, corner TWENTY-FIRST and HAMILTON Streets.

JOSEPH S. BOLTON,
GEORGE H. DYKEMAN,
jy1-1m C. W. CHILDS.

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1864.

A VIRGINIA PROPHET.

"HARK! FROM THE TOMBS."

A correspondent favors us with the following curious extract, which, as he says, "seems like a prophetic forewarning to Virginians of that day and this, of the awful results of the ingratitude and hostility against the Union of the States under the Federal Constitution." The poem was found in a bound volume of quarto size, published in New Haven, by J. Meigs in 1788, containing interesting miscellaneous matter, and the political news of that period.

[From the New Haven Gazette, May 24, 1788.]

A POEM.

Addressed to the People of Virginia on New Year's Day, 1788.

"Fair Virginia, ever dear,
See arrived th' important year!
While the annual song I pay,
Truth inspires the patriot lay;
Wake!—Too long thy sons have dream'd.
Where's the sister State that beamed
Fairer in the dawn of fame,
Glowing with a purer flame?
Shall the ancient wreaths you gain'd
By thy latter deeds be stained?
Shall not Federal conduct crown
All thy acts of old renown?
Union into ruin hurl'd,
Shall a tyrant grasp a world?
Or shall separate Unions grow,
Endless source of war and woe?
Or if anarchy ensue,
Who has more to lose than you!"
"Shall we barely sell the boon
Bought with so much blood so soon?
Oh! the muse would tell
How our heroes fought and fell—
Shall our empire's short-lived reign
Prove they fought and bled in vain?

"Blest Virginians, sum the cost!
Shall the price of blood be lost?
Lest the blessings ye possess,
Freedom and the power to bless?
Yours are painted plains and farms,
Valleys fair in rural charms;
Lovely girls and prattling boys,
All the bliss of home-born joys;
When the soothing voice invites
Guests to hospitable rites,
Yours the illimitable waste,
Flow'ry meads and valleys vast;
Your stupendous cliffs that rise
Bosom'd high in fleecy skies;
Yours the Alleghenean hills,
Spouting forth their numerous rills."

"List ye, how from many a shore
Distant sons of ocean roar;
Rivers broad to you belong,
Yet to run in deathless song—
Fair Ohio gently roves,
Through the sweet Arcadian groves;
Rappahannock (sounding name)
And Fluvanna flow to fame;
Powhatan superbly rolls;
Great Potomac void of shoals;
Mississippi's waves will gain,
Spite of fraud, for you, the main;
Harvests, by your fields supplied,
Then may float on every tide."

"Go, thou miscreant from whose tongue
Accents of disunion rung:
At the shrine of self, in lies,
Every blessing sacrifice!
Bid the kindling beacons far,
Light the realms of civil war;
Bid the drum's obstrep'rous sound
Rumbling run along the ground;"

"Bid the trumpet sing to arms;
Swell the cannon's dread alarms;
Wake the clang of steel again;
Purple ev'ry flood and plain;
Make the sick'ning harvests die;
Burning cities scorch the sky;
Heaven for this shall on thy head
Chosen bolts of vengeance shed!"

*Alexandria, January 10, 1788.—*N. Y. Post.*

FOREIGN JOTTINGS.

—Renan's "Life of Jesus" has made him "independently rich."

—Thirty-three boys in Birmingham were badly poisoned recently by eating some nuts which rolled out of bags at the Curzon street railway station.

—In reply to an inquiry, we have to state that the last spelling we have seen of the name of the Dutch lady, the late explorer of the Nile, is Tinne.

—Abd-el-Kader is about to take up his residence on an estate called Birabouhebiah, presented him by the Suez Canal Company. This will bring him nearer his Rebels.

—Of the Rebel General Stuart, a London journal says he died as he had fought—one of the blind though devoted servants of an evil cause.

—The paper of Ricou is said to be a radical cure for the asthma and other chest oppressions. The French have invented many forms of medicated papers.

—There were recently found at Dover a curious sun dial and ring of the Roman Empire, and a fine intaglio, representing a horse feeding, with the owner's name below. The ring was excellent work of Greek origin.

—An English periodical makes the following admission:—"If there never has been a time when Britain was generally popular with other nations, she seems at present to be unexceptionably unpopular all round."

—A bill has been introduced into Parliament requiring the clergymen of the Established Church to omit as a part of the first lesson, when it may so happen, the selections from the Apocrypha, such as the story of Tobit and the fish.

—The attempt to conquer Ashantee with two thousand British troops and fifty thousand savages (an entire and disgraceful failure), might have added largely to British territory; but, according to the London *Spectator*, was not exactly in conformity with the British Constitution.

—At the grand reviews and parades of the French troops two cries are invariably heard from the ranks:—"Long live the Emperor" and "Down with England!" These cries are heard across the Channel, and account for the cowardly conduct of the British Government in relation to Denmark.

—The Malays have at last a good character given them by an English traveller. It is more than the Malays give the English, for according to this writer, whenever one of their vessels with the Union Jack arrives in their harbors, "a gong is sounded warning all respectable women to keep in doors till the vessel is off. Events in most cases justify these precautions."

—In a recent literary work by Renan, he says:—"The writers of Babylon must have been thinkers with distinct views, discussing step by step, and in the minutest details, the opinions of their adversaries. The founders of Babylonian religions must have been philosophers gifted with clear perceptions, amicably opposed to one another, and debating, one and all, like academical professors."

—Queen Victoria is losing her popularity and the confidence of the British people. It is intimated that her conduct indicates more than mere eccentricity of mind. Her interference with the administration of affairs is thus spoken of by the Glasgow *Examiner*:—"The feeling grows, the word is freely passed, that in the privacy of the palace ministerial action is directed and controlled in an unconstitutional manner, and that the united will of a great nation is thwarted with subjection to individual irresponsible authority."

—It takes, says Mr. de la Rive, one and a half years to produce a stratum of polar ice a metre in thickness, about thirty-nine inches, so that it would require fifty-seven thousand years to develop a mass two hundred metres thick. Mr. de la Rive's calculation does not appear to be arithmetical. It would, by his own rule, only take two-thirds of two hundred years. We do not know much about the process of freezing at the poles, but here ice six inches thick has been formed in a single night, and three feet thick in a single winter.

—St. Paul's, London, in the sixteenth century, must have been a dreadful place. Mr. Walcott, the prebendary of Chichester, thus describes the uses to which it was put in that age:—

"The desecration was something horrible, and only worse than the filth of the floors and the decay of the fabric. Drunkards and vagabonds slept off their drunken orgies on the bench of the choir door; butchers and water-carriers conveyed their wares, and men wore their hats through the aisles; mules and horses were driven across there; tobacconists sold in the nave; seamsters and booksellers plied their trade; a carpenter worked in the crypt; trunkmakers in the crypt disturbed the services; chantries had become cellars, lumber-rooms, and glaziers' shops; choristers, as at Lichfield and Westminster, (but less courteous than those of Ripon, who distributed apples to the congregation on Christmas morning), hunted booted gentlemen for spur-money only less vociferously than beggars pursued the other company; the usurer sented in the south aisle; simony presided on the north; the horse-fair in the central alley; and money was paid on the font. Masked women, raffiers, ballad-mongers, stall-knights, captains out of service, and quacks haunted the place; the servant waited to be hired at the servingman's log; the sergeant-at-law received his client at his special pillar; whilst around were seen the merchants' 'Change and fashionable lounge."

Eating Economically.

What kind of food has the most nourishment and costs the least? is a question of great practical importance. The following tables may be studied with considerable interest by every family. They will show the mode of preparation, the amount of nutriment, and the time required for the digestion of the most common articles of food placed upon our tables. A dollar's worth of meat, at twenty-five cents a pound, goes as far as fifty cents' worth of butter at half a dollar a pound. Three pounds of flour, at eight cents a pound, is equal to contain as much nutriment as nine pounds of roast beef, which, at twenty-five cents is $2.25; that is, twenty-five cents' worth of flour goes as far as nine times that much money's worth of roast beef, as weighed at the butchers' stalls.

A pint of white beans, weighing one pound, and costing seven cents, contains as much nutriment as three pounds and a half of roast beef, costing eighty-seven and a half cents. Of all the articles that can be eaten, the cheapest are bread, butter, molasses, beans, and rice. A pound of corn meal (Indian) goes as far as a pound of flour; so that fine family flour at sixteen dollars a barrel, and corn meal at four cents, the latter is just one-half less expensive. If corn and wheat were ground, and the whole product, bran and all, were made into bread, fifteen per cent. of nutriment would be saved, with much greater healthfulness. These are standard articles:—

Quantity of Food.	Mode of Preparation.	Amount of Nutriment.	Time of Digestion. h. m.
Cucumbers	Raw	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turnips	Boiled	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milk	Fresh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cabbage	Boiled	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apples	Raw	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes	Boiled	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fish	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
Venison	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork	Roasted	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poultry	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutton	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bread (wheat)	Baked	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bread	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beans	Boiled	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rice	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter and [illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar and Syrups	"	[illegible]	[illegible]

—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Singular Religious Demonstration.

THE PROTESTANT MONKS OF NORWICH.

The *Bury and Norwich* (England) *Post* of a recent date gives the following account of the latest public acts of the famous "Brother Ignatius" and his adherents:—

"On Monday last the monks of Norwich made pilgrimage to the celebrated well of St. Walstan, at Bawburgh, whose waters are supposed to have wonderful properties. The 'brethren,' with the whole of their 'regalia' in a cab, left Norwich quietly until the city was left some distance behind them, and then, having robed themselves in gorgeous vestments, an acolyte bearing an immense brass cross, proceeded singing hymns to their destination. Before each village church prayers were said, and by the time they reached the village of Bawburgh their number had increased to about seventy individuals, and the procession had an imposing appearance. Beneath a gorgeous canopy, Father Ignatius, who was clothed in a gold and white satin cope, and surrounded by the 'brethren' of the order, bearing a great variety of banners, and followed by three little children, bearing the banner of the Guardian Angel, proceeded to the holy well, where, with candles burning, censers swinging, and amid fumes of incense, the superior sang aloud—'We praise thee, O, God!' the audience falling on their faces to kiss the holy earth, after which they were all sprinkled with the water, singing 'Sprinkle me, O Lord, and I shall be clean,' &c. The well was then incensed, and a large number of candles lighted, and, after a short lecture by the 'Father,' vespers were begun, and the scene was very imposing, and doubtless entertaining to the rustics. The services concluded, a perfect rush took place for the moss, and every scrap was torn from the well. The procession then returned to Norwich. It is understood to be the intention of the monks to visit all the 'saints'' relics in the county."

A Newspaper Telegraph.

Dickens' *All the Year Round* contains a graphic account of the manner in which the *Daily Telegraph*, a London cheap paper of great circulation, is got up, and describes a novel appliance of the electric telegraph as follows:—

"I proceeded to a suite of rooms occupied by the sub-editor and the principal reporters. In the outermost of these rooms is arranged the electric telegraph apparatus, three round disks with finger stops sticking out from them like concertina keys, and a needle pointing to alphabetic letters on the surface of the dial. One of these dials corresponds with the House of Commons, another with Mr. Reuter's telegraph office, the third with the private residence of the conductor of my journal, who is thus made acquainted with any important news which may transpire before he arrives at or after he leaves the office. The electric telegraph, an enormous boon to all newspaper men, is especially beneficial to the sub-editor; by its aid he can place before the expectant leader-writer the summary of the great speech in a debate, or the momentous telegram which is to furnish the theme for triumphant jubilee or virtuous indignation; by its aid he can 'make up' the paper, that is, see exactly how much composed matter will have to be left 'standing over,' for the tinkling of the bell announces a message from the head of the reporting staff in the House, to the effect, 'House up—half a col. to come.' Sometimes, very rarely, wires get crossed, or otherwise out of gear, and strange messages relating to misdelivered firkins of butter, or marital excuses for not coming home to dinner, arrive at the office of my journal. The sub-editor has a story how, after having twice given the signal at the West end office which Mr. Reuter then had, he received a pathetic remonstrance from some evidently recently awakened maiden, 'Please not to ring again till I slip on my gown!'"

The Late Fire in the Woods of Long Island—4000 Acres of Woods Burned.

LAKELAND, July 18.—The fire referred to as raging since the 11th instant on the Island has been finally extinguished. The fire spread over 4000 acres, extending six miles in length and nearly three in breadth. It is rumored that it had its origin from the emptying of a tobacco-pipe thrown out by some person on the road leading from Ocean avenue to the South Country road.

The loss of property is very heavy. The rope-walk of Joseph Angel, with all his garden produce; the Bank of North Island lost 900 acres of young wood; 1000 acres in trust to Mr. Young, our Postmaster, was swept clean; Mr. R. W. Franklin, 50 acres of good wood; Mrs. Fleet, 200 acres, and all her crops; and many others lost equally severe. Many have lost all their wood and crops. The total loss cannot at present be estimated, but must amount to many thousands of dollars.

There are several instances of persons having their hands, faces, clothes, &c., burned, but no lives were lost. My company of country women—that is, the farmers—worked manfully and daringly for three days and nights, and our engine consisted of the spade, pick, plough, and [illegible], which has proved a successful machine. A fireman in the city, and a fireman in the woods, are very different.

ANOTHER BRAVE OFFICER GONE.—We learn that Colonel Daniel McCook (acting brigadier), of the celebrated fighting McCook family of Ohio, died yesterday at Cincinnati of wounds received at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain. Colonel McCook was wounded while charging the earthworks. He is the fourth of the McCook family who have been killed [illegible]—the father and three sons—and what is most singular, all have been killed or died in the month of July.

DEATHS IN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.—The number of deaths in the Confederate army reported to the Second Auditor's office at Richmond, up to the 31st of December, 1863, is 37,895, distributed among the States as follows:—Georgia, 9,604; Alabama, 8987; North Carolina, 8201; Texas, 6377; Virginia, 5941; Mississippi, 5807; South Carolina, 4511; Louisiana, 3059; Arkansas, 1947; Florida, 1119.

FIRE AT SEA.—The schooner [illegible], Captain Goodale, from [illegible] with a cargo of hay and oats, bound to Port Royal, despatched by Merrill & Abbott, took fire on Wednesday morning at about eleven o'clock, the Highlands bearing west seven miles, and was totally destroyed. The Captain and crew, seven in all, were taken off by the steamer [illegible], and brought to the city. The fire broke out near the galley. She was 330 tons burthen, and partly owned in New York. No insurance.—*New York Tribune.*

FRENCH WINE BOTTLES.—An English paper says:—"The *entente cordiale*, strengthened by the treaty of commerce, seems to have introduced into the French wine trade one at least of the dishonorable practices with which English traders have long made us familiar, the practice, namely, of reducing the size of the wine-bottles, and of course, diminishing the customer's supply of wine. Against this innovation M. Arnaud Behic has addressed a letter to the Chambers of Commerce throughout France, in which he laments that certain houses have had bottles blown, specially for exportation, smaller and thicker, 'of which the bottoms enter into the interior,' diminishing the quantity by from ten to twenty per cent. M. Behic fears that this practice may prejudice the sale of French wines in England, 'inasmuch as the bottling of French wine is not understood by the purchasers in the United Kingdom, and for that reason they prefer to purchase our higher class wines in bottles.'"

NEWS JOTTINGS.

—A Rebel Major named Sullivan has taken the oath of allegiance at Wheeling. He thinks rebellion "don't pay."

—Eighty-five thousand letters were mailed from the post office in Bridgeport, Connecticut, during the quarter ending July 1st.

—Mrs. Rebecca Vallandigham, mother of C. L. Vallandigham, died at her residence in New Lisbon, Ohio, on the 9th of July.

—The Indiana Methodist Conference has appointed a committee of five to fix the location of a first-class female college in the limits of that Conference.

—On the 27th and 28th of May last Governor Seymour pardoned sixty-three men and seven women, all of whom were discharged from Sing Sing Prison.

—A brisk little tornado visited Brattleboro, Vt., on Monday night, which blew down the steeple of the Congregational Church, and did a good deal of other damage.

—An eccentric old man in New Haven relates with pride that his brothers, his sisters, and his own oldest sons were all born February 29th, and consequently have a birthday only once in four years.

—Mrs. Winchester, who died recently in Charlestown, Mass., bequeathed fifteen thousand dollars to a Methodist Church in that city, and ten thousand to the city to provide a home for aged indigent females in that city.

—The graduating class of Beloit College, Wisconsin, has gone to the war for one hundred days, so that there will be no Commencement this year. This class will receive its degrees, however.

—Mad dogs are running wild in some counties of Pennsylvania, particularly in Chester and Dauphin. Between the bites of the dogs, and the nips of the Rebels, the Dutch farmers are driven nearly crazy.

—The Providence *Journal*, in its summary of European news, informs the public that "a report comes to us that Alsen has been captured by the Rebels." Despatches were just then coming in from the South, and either types or brains got muddled.

—The dwelling-house of Commodore Winslow (captain of the *Kearsarge*), in Roxbury, Mass., was entered one night last week by a burglar. The son of the commodore awoke and found the burglar searching his pantaloons, when the thief fled without securing any plunder.

—The corporation of the University of Vermont has voted to incorporate that institution with the proposed Vermont State University, according to the provisions of the act passed by the Legislature last fall. The corporation of Middlebury College, in the same State, has voted not to incorporate, and no action in the matter has been taken by the corporation of Norwich University.

—A cotton raising association formed in Northampton, Massachusetts, last winter, has been unfortunate. Its agents on the Mississippi below Vicksburg, nearly opposite Jeff. Davis' plantation, have been twice visited by Rebel raiders, and one of the partners was killed, though not till he had killed three of his assailants. Their crop promises well, and if they are not further molested they will realize a good profit.

—The National Teachers' Association will be held at Ogdensburg, New York, August 10, to continue three days. The railroads are generally affording liberal facilities for attendance. A sail on the lake may also be expected in the programme. The New York State Teachers' Association will meet at Buffalo, on the 2d of August. Professor Thompson, Professor North, and other routine speakers will deliver addresses on educational subjects. The exercises, it is said, will be of general interest.

—Mrs. Ethelinda Selden, who died at Troy, New York, on the 12th inst., at the age of ninety-four, settled in that region in 1794. The Troy *Times* gives this reminiscence of her early life:

"In a great fire which took place in Lansingburg in 1796, the practical courage of Mrs. Selden was remarkably exhibited. Warehouses, in danger of conflagration, were emptied of their contents into the middle of the street; and from one of them were thrown out several kegs of powder upon a quantity of shavings in the immediate vicinity of the fire. A man on the top of one of the houses called out to the people to acquaint them with this danger and shouted out to them to remove the cause of it. All were afraid to go near it. Mrs. Selden, a young woman of only twenty-two years of age, seeing the prospect of an immediate explosion, ran out from her own house, and took the kegs one by one in her own hands and threw them into a well, while no one could be persuaded, by any urgency, to assist her."

HENRY APPLE,
GAUGER AND COOPER,
No. 205 S. WATER Street,
Below Walnut street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Imitation Brandy and Wine Casks, and all kinds of Work made of Old and New Stuff always on hand or made to order.
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No. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET.
(First street above Second, between Market and Chesnut)
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IMPORTED WINES,
BRANDIES, ETC.
The subscriber informs the public that he is disposing of his large and well selected stock of
OLD BRANDY, GIN, PORT WINE, SHERRY
AND MADEIRA WINES,
At wholesale prices. These are from the old stock on hand. Purchasers wishing a superior article for private use would do well to call at
HENRY HUDDY'S
Wholesale Wine and Liquor Store,
No. 148 S. SECOND Street, below Race,
jy8-1m Philadelphia.

EXPLOSIONS.—LET EVERY MAN WHO owns a Steam Boiler read this notice. Ascroft's Low Water Detector never fails to give from one-half to two hours' warning, as desired, that the water is getting low in the boiler, and that danger is approaching. The instrument requires no care, and is warranted to never fail once.
Also, Steam and Water Gauges, with Scotch glass tubes, self-cleaning gauge-cocks, &c.
Send for circular containing Philadelphia letters and circulars. AUGUSTUS S. BATTLES,
jy8-1m No. 24 N. SIXTH Street.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly wet).—Magnificent Brussels, ¾ wide, $1.25, $1.37½, $1.50 and $1.75; Imitation Brussels (painted,) ¾ wide, 70, 80 and 90 cents; 5-4, 8-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets $1.37 to $1.75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1.12½; Venetian, Hall, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Sembower's) No. 117 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange.
jy7-3m

PATRIOTIC MEDALS,
PATRIOTIC MEDALS,
An acceptable Offering to every Patriot.
The only correct and authorized
MEDALLION LIKENESSES
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GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON,
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No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street.
MATTRESSES, MATTRESSES,
of Hair, Palm, Excelsior, and Husk.
FEATHER BEDS, BOLSTERS, AND PILLOWS.
WOOD AND IRON BEDSTEADS,
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Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors,
Choice Havana Cigars,
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces
English and Scotch Ale and Porter,
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
jal5 1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

TRUSSES, BRACES, &c., skilfully adjusted by C. H. NEEDLES, cor. of TWELFTH and RACE Streets. Ladies' Department for same, conducted by ladies, TWELFTH Street, first door below Race. The most complete and varied stock on hand, consisting, in part, of Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Belts, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Syringes, Articles for Nursery, Sick Room, &c. je10 3m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.
Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my25-1y

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M. A. GILDEA,
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ARTIFICIAL ARM,
Approved and adopted
BY THE
SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
for Soldiers,
Has permanently located his Office and Factory at No. 312 S. FOURTH Street, six doors below Spruce, Philada.
je20-3m

GROVER & BAKER'S
FIRST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
ap28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE,
Elliptic Sewing Machine,
The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine,
The Singer do.
And all the principal Sewing Machines. All furnished from their principal offices.
Also, all kinds of Second-Hand Machines, for Sale and Repaired at the new office of
LEAVENS & FAULKNER,
No. 106 S. EIGHTH Street,
(Over ten years with Singer & Co.)
Ladies taught to operate. jel4-3m

ESTEY'S
COTTAGE ORGANS,
Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.
Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. my16-3m

G. W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
SANSOM STREET HALL, PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURERS OF
JEWELRY,
FINE SWORDS
AND
MILITARY GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY. 1)a4-tf

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philada.
AGENT FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,
A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.
Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
ja12-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.
THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY,
CALL.
All business confidential. my18-3m

QUEEN OF BEAUTY.—WHITE VIRGIN Wax of Antilles is the most perfect preparation of the age, for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is made from pure White Wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, smooth, fair, and transparent. It cures chapped hands or lips, removes pimples, etc. Price 25 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by HUNT & CO., Perfumers,
No. 41 S. EIGHTH St., 2 doors above Chesnut, and
jy16-3m No. 133 S. SEVENTH Street.

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL,—
Philadelphia, July 5, 1864.
In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 30th day of June, 1864, the annexed bill, entitled
"AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE AN ADDITIONAL LOAN TO MEET THE EXPENSES INCIDENT TO THE DEFENSE OF THE CITY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES,"
Is hereby published for public information.
WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE AN ADDITIONAL LOAN TO MEET THE EXPENSES INCIDENT TO THE DEFENSE OF THE CITY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the corporation, such sums of money as may be required by the City Treasurer, from time to time, to provide for the families of volunteers from the city of Philadelphia in the service of the United States, and for the defense of the city, not exceeding in the whole the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof, and certificates therefor, in the usual form of such certificates of City Loans, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of $100, or if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars, and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue hereof there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates, so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of the income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund, and its accumulations, are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION
AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO PUBLISH THE ORDINANCE.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers in this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council, at a stated meeting thereof, held on the 30th day of June, 1864, entitled

"An Ordinance to Authorize an Additional Loan to meet the expenses incident to the defence of the City, and for other purposes."

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 6)9-4w

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL,
PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1864.
In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 30th day of June, 1864, the annexed bill, entitled
"AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES,"
Is hereby published for public information.
WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN
FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain—

That the Mayor be hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the corporation, the sum of one million of dollars to provide for the erection, extension, and renovation of buildings for school purposes in the First School District of Pennsylvania, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per centum per annum, shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof, and the certificates thereof, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. The amount of said loan shall be appropriated, distributed, and apportioned for the purposes and in the manner following, to wit:—

Item 1. To the several school sections nine hundred and [illegible] thousand [illegible] hundred dollars, as follows:—

First Section, forty thousand dollars;
Second Section, forty-five thousand dollars;
Third Section, sixty thousand dollars;
Fourth Section, thirty-one thousand dollars;
Fifth Section, sixty thousand dollars;
Sixth Section, thirty thousand dollars;
Seventh Section, fifty-three thousand dollars;
Eighth Section, fifty-eight thousand dollars;
Ninth Section, forty thousand dollars;
Tenth Section, twenty-five thousand dollars;
Eleventh Section, thirty-eight thousand five hundred dollars;
Twelfth Section, thirty-four thousand dollars;
Thirteenth Section, thirty-eight thousand dollars;
Fourteenth Section, fifty thousand dollars;
Fifteenth Section, twenty-five thousand dollars;
Sixteenth Section, twenty thousand dollars;
Seventeenth Section, forty-five thousand dollars;
Eighteenth Section, thirty-five thousand dollars;
Nineteenth Section, twenty thousand dollars;
Twentieth Section, seventy-five thousand dollars;
Twenty-first Section, twenty thousand dollars;
Twenty-second Section, eleven thousand dollars;
Twenty-third Section, fourteen thousand dollars;
Twenty-fourth Section, sixty-eight thousand dollars;
Twenty-fifth Section, twenty-three thousand dollars;
Twenty-sixth Section, twelve thousand dollars.

Item 2. To reimburse the City Treasury, for appropriations already made, chargeable to this loan, forty-nine thousand nine hundred and eight dollars.

Item 3. For contingencies, fifteen thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars.

Section 3. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue hereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes, to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby specially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION
TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL
FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily, for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, June 16, 1864, entitled—

"AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES;"

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 1)7-4w

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERtain Amendments to the Constitution.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:—

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:—

"Section 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

Section 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine, as follows:—

"Section 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

"Section 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.
HARRISBURG, April 25, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above Resolution having been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER,
ap27-tau2 Secretary of the Commonwealth.

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
No. 119 Market Street,
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.
C. W. WRIGHT. F. G. SIDDALL.
DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS,
AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.
FINE ESSENTIAL OILS
For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality.
Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.
PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE.
Ground expressly for our sales, and to which we invite the attention of those in want of genuine articles.
Also, INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality.
Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
Wholesale Drug Warehouse,
ja11-1y No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

OIL CLOTHS OF EVERY VARIETY, manufactured and for sale by
BREWSTER, FLAVILL & CO.,
jy6-1m* No. 2½ DOCK Street, Philad.

RAILROAD LINES.

1864. CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. 1864.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS!!
Four trains daily to Atlantic City.
On and after MONDAY, July 4, trains leave Vine street Ferry as follows:—
Mail, 7:30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached, 9:15 A. M.
Express (through in 2 hours) 2:00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation, 4:15 P. M.
Junction Accommodation, 5:30 P. M.
RETURNING, LEAVES ATLANTIC,
Accommodation (Atlantic) 5:48 A. M.
Express, 7:05 A. M.
Freight, 11:50 A. M.
Mail, 4:48 P. M.
Junction Accommodation, 6:22 A. M.
Fare to Atlantic, $2:00. Round Trip Tickets (good only for the day and train on which they are issued) $3:00.
EXTRA HADDONFIELD TRAINS.
Leave Vine street 10:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield 1:15 P. M. and 2:15 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS,
Mail train for Atlantic leaves Vine street 7:30 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic 4:48 P. M.
je30-tf JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent.
The bar which was made last year has entirely disappeared, leaving the beach one of the most delightful on the coast.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, HAZLETON, WILKESBARRE, WILLIAMSPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ADDITIONAL TRAINS.
On and after MONDAY, June 13, 1864, Passenger Trains will leave the new Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson street, Philadelphia, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
7 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport.
9:15 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
10:15 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
3 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
3:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, &c.
4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.
5:15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
6:15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.
11 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA
Leave Bethlehem at 6:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:07 P. M.
Doylestown at 6:40 A. M., 3:45 P. M., and 7 P. M.
Lansdale at 6 A. M.
Fort Washington at 11:25 A. M. and 2 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders may be left at No. 123 S. THIRD Street.
je15 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD COMPANIES'
NOTICE.
On and after MONDAY, January 4, 1864, the Trains for New York, leaving Kensington Depot, Philadelphia, at 1:15 A. M. (Night), and 2:30 P. M., and the trains leaving New York at 8 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., will hereafter be run exclusively for the United States Mails and New York and Washington Passengers, and will not take in nor let out any passengers between way stations.
The 10 A. M. and 12 Midnight Lines from New York to Washington, and the 11:15 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lines from Washington to New York, will continue as at present, and carry passengers to and from the intermediate stations and Baltimore, Washington, and New York.
ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.
Lines leave Philadelphia, from Kensington Depot, at 11:15 A. M. [illegible] and 4:30 P. M. and 1:15 A. M.; and from Walnut street Wharf via Camden, at 6 and 11 A. M., 12 M., 2 and 5 P. M., for New York.
And leave New York, from foot of Courtlandt street, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 12 M. and 2 P. M., and 10 [illegible], and from foot of Barclay street at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.
je15 WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown (Cork Harbor). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—
CITY OF [illegible]
ETNA [illegible]
And every [illegible], at noon, from Pier 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
[illegible]
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA Steamship Line, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from first wharf above PINE street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston. From first wharf above PINE Street, on Saturday, July 16, 1864.
The steamship SAXON, Matthews, will sail from Philadelphia for Boston on Saturday, June 16, at 10 o'clock A. M.; and the steamship NORMAN, Baker, from Boston for Philadelphia, on same day, at 4 P. M.
These new and substantial steamships form a regular line, sailing from each port punctually on Saturdays.
Insurances effected at one-half the premium charged on sail vessels.
Freights taken at fair rates.
Shippers are requested to send Slip Receipts and Bills Lading with their goods.
For Freight or Passage (having fine accommodations), apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO.,
mh9 No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA Railroad.—The elegant, new steamship GOLDEN RULE, will leave
ON WEDNESDAY, July 27, at noon.
Lowest rates of passage through from Philadelphia to San Francisco.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Agent,
jy16-1m* No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY, August 13, 1864.
The British ship VANCOUVER, Captain J. D. Carlisle, will sail as above.
For freight or passage, apply to
THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO.,
jy21-tf No. 124 WALNUT Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after SUNDAY, June 19, 1864,
Passenger trains leave Philadelphia for
Baltimore at 4:30 (Express, Mondays excepted), 8:00 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, and 10:30 P. M.
Chester at 8:00, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 6:00 and 11:00 P. M.
Wilmington at 4:30 (Mondays excepted), 8:00, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 6:00 10:30 and 11:00 P. M.
New Castle at 8:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dover at 8:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Milford at 8:00 A. M.
Salisbury at 8:00 A. M.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8:45, 9:30 A. M. (Express), 1:10, 5:25 and 10:25 P. M.
Wilmington at 1:45, 2:45, 9 A. M., 12:25, 1, 1:45, 4:00, 6:30, 7:05 and 8:10 P. M.
Salisbury at 1:00 P. M.
Milford at 2:55 P. M.
Dover at 6:30 A. M., and 4:25 P. M.
New Castle at 8:50 A. M. and 6:55 P. M.
Chester at 7:45, 8:49 A. M., 1:00, 2:30, 4:40, 7:00, 8:34, 9:40 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations at 10:25 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Dover and intermediate stations at 1:10 P. M.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 8:49 A. M., 1 and 11:00 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 2:30, 9:25 A. M., 1:25 and 11:45 P. M.
Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:—
Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate places at 7:00 P. M.
SUNDAYS.—Only at 4:30 A. M., 10:30 P. M., from Philadelphia to Baltimore.
From Philadelphia to Wilmington at 4:30 A. M., 10:30 and 11:00 P. M.
From Wilmington to Philadelphia at 1:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Only at 10:25 P. M. from Baltimore to Philadelphia.
1e4 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

ARRANGEMENTS OF NEW YORK LINES. 1864.
The Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' Lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
Will leave as follows, viz.—

	FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Morning Express	3 00
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, 2d Class Ticket	2 25
At 12 M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation	2 25
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Express	3 00
At 3 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)	1 75
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st Class Ticket	2 25
2d Class do.	1 50
At 7½ P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st Class Ticket	2 25
2d Class do.	1 50

For Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 3:30 P. M.
For Flemington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations, 5 P. M.
For Mount Holly, Evansville, and Pemberton, at 6 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M.
For Freehold at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 6 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. The 3:30 and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly and Burlington at 7½ P. M.
Steamboat Trenton, for Bristol, Burlington, Beverly, Torresdale and Tacony, at 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT
Will leave as follows:—

At 4 A. M. (night) via Kensington and New York, Washington and New York Mail	$2 25
At 11:15 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 4:30 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 6:45 P. M. via Kensington and Jersey City, Washington and New York Express	3 00

Sunday lines leave at 4 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Montrose, Great Bend, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 7:15 A. M. This line connects with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk at 3:30 P. M.
For Flemington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations, at 5 P. M.
For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M., and 5 P. M.
For Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, at 9 A. M., 5, 5:45 and 8 P. M. The 9 A. M. Line runs to Bristol.
☞ For New York, and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The Cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each Train run from the Depot.
Fifty pounds of baggage only allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.
Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at No. 3 Walnut street.
June 20, 1864. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.
LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA WILL LEAVE
From foot of Courtland street at 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden; at 7 and 10 A. M., 6 P. M., and 12 (Night) via Jersey City and Kensington.
From foot of Barclay street, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.
From Pier No. 1, North River, at 12 M., 1 and 8 P. M. (Freight and Passengers) via Amboy and Camden.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW York and all the stations on the Camden and Amboy and connecting Railroads.
INCREASED DESPATCH.
The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company's Freight Lines for New York will leave Walnut street wharf, on and after January 8, daily (Sundays excepted), at 4 o'clock P. M.
Returning, the above Lines will leave New York at 1 and 4 P. M.
Freight must be delivered before 3½ P. M. to be forwarded the same day.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 12½ o'clock P. M. Small packages for Mount Holly received up to 2 o'clock P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
Increased facilities having been made for the transportation of LIVE STOCK, drovers are invited to try this route.
When stock is furnished in quantities of TWO CAR LOADS or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yards, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of the shipment. WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 228 S. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.
GEO. B. RAYMOND, Freight Agent,
ja1-tf Pier No. 1, North River, New York.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
AND
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING MAIL.
At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.
The train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., and the Reading and Columbia Railroad for Ephrata, Lititz, and Columbia, and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with "Northern Central," "Cumberland Valley," and "Schuylkill and Susquehanna" trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Central Railroad trains for Pittsburg, Northern Central Railroad trains for Sunbury, Northumberland, Elmira, &c., and at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Milton, Williamsport, &c.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:[illegible] A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at [illegible] P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at [illegible] A. M. and Pottsville at [illegible] A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation, with passenger car attached, leaves Reading at [illegible] A. M., for Harrisburg and all way stations; leaves Harrisburg at [illegible] P. M., and arrives in Philadelphia at 12:30 P. M.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8:15 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., and 12:15 P. M.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 P. M., passing Reading at 12 midnight, and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg.
Returning, Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 2:50 A. M., passing Reading at 5:05 A. M., and arriving at New York at 1:10 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompany these trains through, between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
Mail trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Mail trains for Harrisburg leave New York at 6 A. M. and 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6:40 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7:45 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1:30 and 7:40 P. M. for Pinegrove only, returning from Harrisburg at 1:30 P. M., and from Pinegrove at 5:35 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading.
COMMUTATION TICKETS,
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $45.00 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new freight depot, BROAD and WILLOW STREETS.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 6 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD 1864.
THE GREAT DOUBLE TRACK SHORT ROUTE TO THE WEST, SOUTHWEST, AND SOUTHWEST.
Equipments and facilities for the safe, speedy, and comfortable transportation of passengers, unsurpassed by any route in the country.
Trains leave the Depot at ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, as follows:—
Mail Train at ....7:25 A. M.
Fast Line at ....11:25 A. M.
Through Express at ....10:30 P. M.
Parkesburg Train at ....10:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at ....2:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at ....2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Train at ....4:00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1, at 8:00 P. M.
The Through Passengers by the Fast Line reach Altoona for supper, where will be found excellent accommodations for the night at the Logan House, and may take either the Philadelphia or Baltimore Express, each of which makes connection at Pittsburg for all points. A daylight view is thus afforded of the entire line and its magnificent scenery.
The Through Express Train runs daily; all the other trains daily, except Sunday.
FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
The Mail Train, Fast Line, and Through Express connect at Pittsburg with through trains on all the roads from that point, North to the Lakes, West to the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and South and Southwest to all points accessible by railroad. Through Tickets to Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, Columbus, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Leavenworth, Kansas, Wheeling, Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, and all other principal points, and baggage checked through.
INDIANA BRANCH RAILROAD.
The Through Express, leaving at 10:30 P. M., connects at Blairsville, Intersection, with a train on this road for Blairsville, Indiana, &c.
EBENSBURG AND CRESSON BRANCH RAILROAD.
The Through Express train, leaving at 10:30 P. M., connects at Cresson, at 8:40 A. M., with a train on this road for Ebensburg. A train also leaves Cresson for Ebensburg at 8:45 P. M.
HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH RAILROAD.
The Mail Train at 7:25 A. M. and Through Express at 10:30 P. M., connect at Altoona with trains for Hollidaysburg at 7:25 P. M. and 8 A. M.
TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD BRANCH RAILROAD.
The Through Express Train, leaving at 10:30 P. M., connects at Tyrone with a train for Sandy Ridge and Philipsburg, and by Bald Eagle Valley Railroad for Port Matilda, Milesburg and Bellefonte.
HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
The Through Express Train, leaving at 10:30 P. M., connects at Huntingdon with a train for Hopewell and Bloody Run at 6:38 A. M.
NORTHERN CENTRAL AND PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROADS.
For Sunbury, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, passengers taking the Mail Train at 7:25 A. M., and the Through Express at 10:30 P. M., daily except Sundays, go directly through, without change of cars between Philadelphia and Williamsport.
For YORK, HANOVER and GETTYSBURG, the trains leaving at 7:25 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., connect at Columbia with trains on the Northern Central Railroad.
CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD.
The Mail Train at 7:25 A. M., and Through Express at 10:30 P. M., connect at Harrisburg, with trains for Carlisle, Chambersburg, and Hagerstown.
WAYNESBURG BRANCH RAILROAD.
The trains leaving at 7:25 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., connect at Downingtown with trains on this road to Waynesburg and all intermediate stations.
For further information apply at the Passenger Station, S. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.
JAMES COWDEN, Ticket Agent.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
For 1, 3, 6, 9, or 12 months at very low rates, for the accommodation of persons living out of town, or located on or near the line of the road.
COUPON TICKETS.
For 26 trips between any two points, at about two cents per mile. These tickets are intended for the use of families travelling frequently, and are of great advantage to persons making occasional trips.
SCHOOL TICKETS.
For one or three months for the use of scholars attending school in the city.
WESTERN EMIGRATION.
An Emigrant Accommodation train leaves No. 137 Dock street daily (Sundays excepted), at 4 o'clock P. M., offering a comfortable mode of travel to families going West, at one-half the usual rate of fare. Particular attention is paid to baggage, for which checks are given, and baggage forwarded by the same train with passengers.
For full information apply to
FRANCIS FUNK, Emigrant Agent,
No. 137 DOCK Street.
MANN'S BAGGAGE EXPRESS.
An agent of this reliable Express Company will pass through each train before reaching the depot, and take up checks and deliver baggage to any part of the city. Baggage will be called for promptly when orders are left at the Passenger Depot, Eleventh and Market streets. The travelling public are assured that it is *entirely responsible*.
FREIGHTS.
By this route freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from any points on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, by railroad direct, or to any point on the navigable waters of the West, by steamers from Pittsburg.
The rates of freight to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies. Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to this Company can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.
For freight contracts or shipping directions, apply to or address the Agents of the Company:—
S. B. KINGSTON, Jr., Philadelphia.
D. A. STEWART, Pittsburg.
CLARK & CO., Chicago.
LEECH & CO., No. 1 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William street, New York.
LEECH & CO., No. 77 Washington street, Boston.
WILLIAM BROWN, No. 80 North street, Baltimore, Agent Northern Central Railway.
H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
LEWIS L. HOUPT,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
ENOCH LEWIS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE
On and after MONDAY, May 16, 1864, until further notice
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 P. M.
The 8 20 down, and the 3¾ and 5¾ trains up, do not stop on the Germantown Branch.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M.; 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill, 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M.; 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8:36, 11:05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05 and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown, 5½, 7, 7:50, 9 and 11 A. M.; 1½, 4½, 6¼ and 9 P. M.
The 5½ train up will stop at Wissahickon, Manayunk, and Conshohocken only.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8:35, 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05 and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk, 6½, 7½, 8 20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 7, and 9½ P. M.
H. K. SMITH, General Superintendent,
my21 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—Commencing MONDAY, June 20, 1864, from WALNUT Street Wharf.
FOR CAPE MAY.
At 6 and 10 A. M. and at 4:30 P. M.
For Salem and Bridgeton, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Glassboro, at 6, 9, and 10 A. M., and 4 and 4:30 P. M.
For Woodbury, Gloucester, &c., at 6 and 9 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Cape May at 6 and 11:45 A. M., and 5:10 P. M.
Millville at 7:45 A. M., and 1:32 and 6:30 P. M.
Salem at 6 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
Bridgeton at 6:35 A. M., 1:35 P. M.
Glassboro at 7:10 and 8:50 A. M., 2:23, 3:00 and 7:00 P. M.
Woodbury at 7, 7:40 and 8:45 A. M., 2:50, 5:20, 5:05 and 8:12 P. M.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY,
Office, No. 2 WALNUT Street, will call for and deliver Baggage, and attend to all the usual branches of Express business. Heavy Articles taken by 6 A. M. lines only, and must be sent to the office the evening previous. Perishable articles by this line must be sent before 5¾ A. M. A special messenger accompanies each train.
my21 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the Trains will leave as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia, from the Depot, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, 8 A. M., 11:05 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 5:45 P. M.
Philadelphia Depot changed from EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets, to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets.
Leave West Chester, from the Depot, on East MARKET Street, 6:25 A. M., 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4:45 P. M.
The cars of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company (Market street) will convey Passengers to and from the Philadelphia Depot.
ON SUNDAYS
Leave Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., and West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., connect with trains on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad for Oxford and intermediate points.
mh31 HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD 1864.
This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on Lake Erie.
It has been leased by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length.
It is now in use for Passenger and Freight business from Harrisburg to Driftwood, (177 miles,) on the Eastern Division, and from Sheffield to Erie, (78 miles,) on the Western Division.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Mail Train leaves ....7:25 A. M.
Express Train leaves ....10:30 P. M.
Cars run through without change both ways on these trains between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and between Baltimore and Lock Haven.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on the Express Trains both ways.
For information respecting Passenger business, apply at the S. E. corner of Eleventh and Market streets.
And for Freight business, of the Company's Agents:—
S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Sixteenth and Market streets Philadelphia.
J. W. Reynolds, Erie.
J. M. Drill, Agent, N. C. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
LEWIS L. HOUPT,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOSEPH D. POTTS,
je1-tf General Manager, Williamsport.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD, OPEN TO OXFORD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the trains will leave as follows:—

LEAVE EASTWARD. STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.	LEAVE WESTWARD. STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.
Oxford	5:50	2:50	Philadelphia	8:00	4:30
West Grove	6:37	3:35	West Chester	7:5	4:45
Avondale	7:05	4:03	W. C. Junction	9:08	5:41
Kennett	7:20	4:17	Concord	9:23	5:56
Chadd's Ford	7:32	4:31	Chadd's Ford	9:41	6:18
Concord	8:00	5:00	Kennett	10:05	6:37
W. C. Junction	8:15	5:15	Avondale	10:21	6:56
Philadelphia	9:22	6:26	West Grove	10:39	7:02
West Chester	9:39	6:10	Oxford	10:56	7:30

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia has been changed from Eighteenth and Market streets, to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET streets, West Philadelphia. Market Street Passenger Railway Cars convey Passengers to and from the Depot.
Passengers go through without change of cars.
ja4 HENRY WOOD, Superintendent.

SALEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Running-time of Trains, commencing FRIDAY, January 1, 1864:—
From Walnut Street Wharf at 9 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M., freight 12 M. Returning, leave Salem at 4 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 1:10 P. M. Freight daily each way. Apply to
MORTON MILLS, Agent,
Second Covered Pier above WALNUT Street,
S. DELAWARE Avenue.
ja4-tf J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.